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Vol. CCV, No. 2671
APRIL 21, 1951

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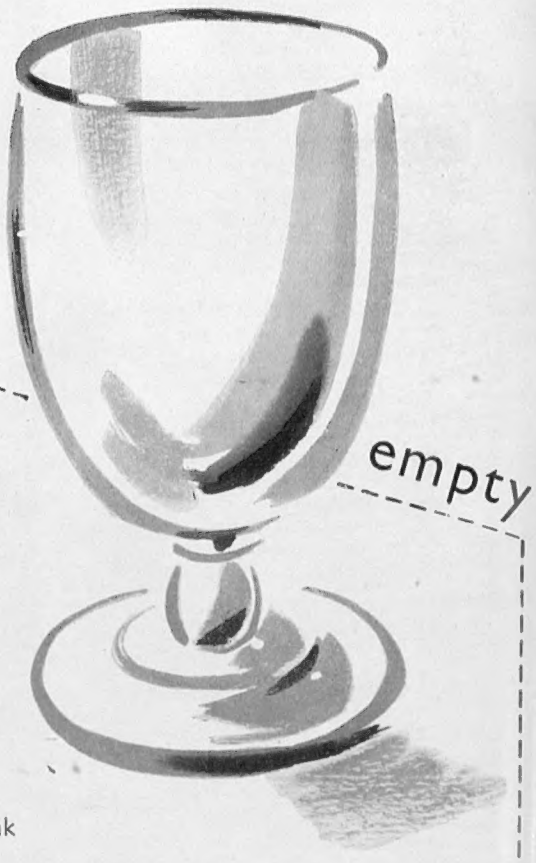

empty

and there are plenty
of orange squashes
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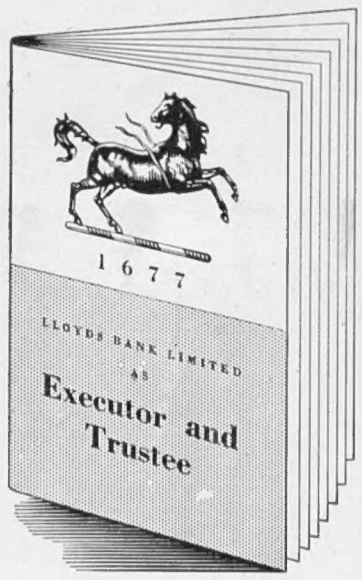

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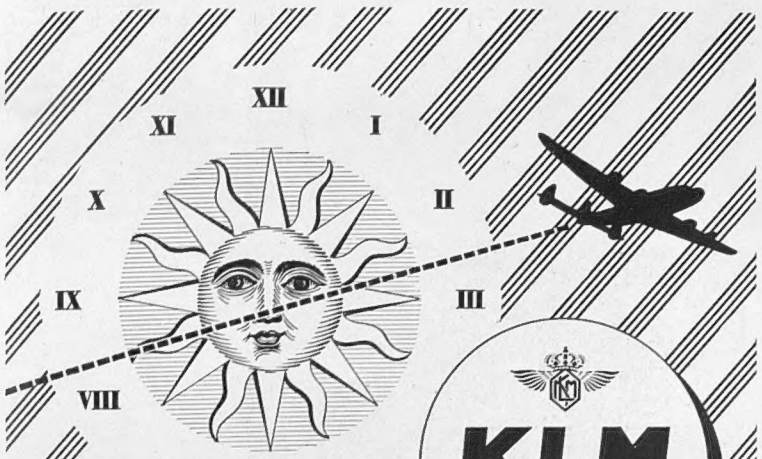

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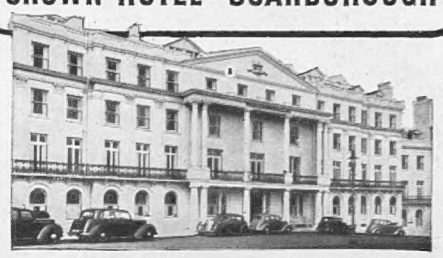

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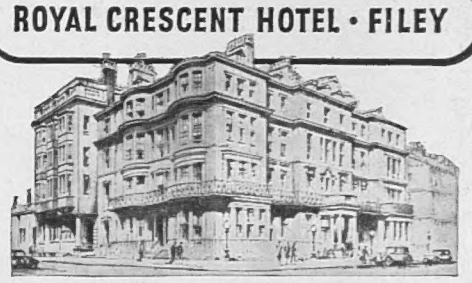

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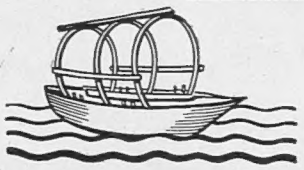

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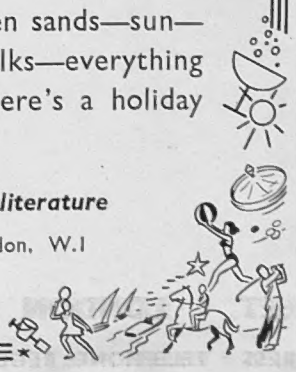

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Volume CCV No. 2671

The SPHERE, London, April 21, 1951

The SPHERE

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE GRAPHIC"

THE EMPIRE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

GENERAL AND PRESIDENT AT LOGGERHEADS—DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, THE DISMISSED SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE FAR EAST, AND HARRY TRUMAN, THE PRESIDENT WHO HAS CAUSED A MAJOR POLITICAL STORM ON CAPITOL HILL BY ORDERING HIS DISMISSAL: This picture was taken on Wake Island last October when the General and the President met in mid-Pacific for the first and last time. Mr. Truman had just pinned a Distinguished Service Medal on the General's tunic.

For his public advocacy of a foreign policy in direct conflict with that of the President, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, the Far Eastern Commander, was dismissed last week, and immediately Congressional Republicans rushed to his defence. In fact, the storm which developed on Capitol Hill has probably had no counterpart since President Lincoln dismissed General George McClellan, the hero of the North, in the midst of the Civil War. McClellan subsequently contested the Presidency, and no one denies the possibility that MacArthur may do the same thing. Thousands of telegrams of protest were received at the White House and at the Capitol within a few hours of MacArthur's dismissal. In order to reduce the political temperature of the country, President Truman broadcast to the nation a day after the MacArthur dismissal, concentrating on one simple theme which he repeated many times during his twenty-minute speech—"that we are trying to prevent a third world war." He declared: "Since 1945 we have been working with other free nations to check the aggressive designs of the Soviet Union before they can result in world war. That is what happened in Greece and in connection with the Berlin blockade; Korea is part of the same pattern. We do not want to widen the conflict." As MacArthur had not agreed with that policy, the President asserted, he had found it necessary to relieve him of his commands. On Thursday of last week a debate of almost unprecedented bitterness raged in the United States Senate, with voices raised high in anger against President Truman. At the same time it became known that MacArthur had arranged to fly back to America within a week. The Democrats said that he was coming at the behest of "the Republican opportunists." (See also pages 110–11 of this issue.)

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

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Another Winchester Budget.

—Manners makyth man and can sweeten even a sour Budget. Winchester Chancellors of late have shown the metal of their pasture in disclosing their unpopular plans for soaking the taxpayer, and the general conclusion at 9 p.m. on April 10 was that young Mr. Gaitskell was only a moderate beast and a reasonably just beast. It looks as if he will get through the long weeks of contention with more ease than many of his predecessors. The car industry is hit very hard, and the motorist, who is to-day by no means of the higher-income groups. As for the purchase tax on new cars, you and I can't get one at any price, so that a "flivver" costing £300 is much the same to us as one costing £450. And for those who know how to get a brand-new Rolls, another £2,000 more or less is apparently no deterrent. In my little market town I saw yesterday displayed some carnations. They were priced at 1s. 9d. a bloom, about £1 a dozen. I asked the girl behind the counter if she found many people ready to pay that price. She said, "Oh, yes—more than we can supply." Where these people *hide* I do not know. Petrol at 3s. 6d. is another story. Petrol is still dearer abroad. That does not mean that motoring is still cheaper here. Where petrol is dearer, car taxation is far cheaper. I have a feeling that at last country people who do a lot of unpaid public work will begin to ask for allowances or throw up some of their duties. The attack on motoring does indeed seem to suggest an effort to reduce the deficit on the nationalised railways by all and any means. No doubt I shall be commenting at greater length on the Budget when I have had "an opportunity to study its implications."

Expediency and Justice.—

I watch with curious anxiety the trial of seven dockers on charges of conspiracy under Article 4 of a certain Order of 1940. The trial has been already long-drawn-out, the case is *sub judice*, the charges at present mere allegations, and no comment is allowed. Anxiety of the same kind results from reading and hearing American commentary on the actions of MacArthur in the political arena. There does not appear to be any effort to disguise the fact that the case of MacArthur is a vital gambit in a game of chess which is rarely out of the minds of Americans, the eternal battle of the Republicans and Democrats for the Presidency. We are led to suppose by responsible writers and speakers that Mr. Truman might well shrink from taking the action which he might regard as right in the interests of the U.N. and the U.S., just because such action might well prove a damaging gambit for *his* party in the lesser, domestic, party issue. By American pundits this theory is seriously propounded, without any sense of outrage, of shock, of *horror*. In a word, the U.N. and humanity may quite reasonably be asked to kick their heels and postpone their hopes while the Americans play a vital political ball-game. I cannot but hope that these pundits underrate their President's integrity and breadth of mind. I hope that I shall know it for a fact before these lines see print. I am quite sure of this: that a nation is soon doomed and already damned when once it winks at the sacrifice of what is right according to conscience or at the setting aside of justice according to the existing laws of the land, on the ground of political (*a fortiori*, party) expediency.

. . . And Truman Did.—

Not many hours after I wrote the above paragraph, Mr. Truman "showed the rogues they lied." He proved to his critics in the U.S. that he puts his conscience and his country (right or wrong) before party. It was a hard decision, because MacArthur is a great general, has been a great Proconsul, is a very much prized American worthy. Yet it is still true that no man should be a Generalissimo for life; *that* leads to dictatorship. It is also true of butlers, headmasters, Premiers, and others. General MacArthur was in a fair way to impose a military dictatorship on the American Constitution . . . of all others,

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH IN ROME—SIR VICTOR MALLET, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE QUIRINAL, GREETING PRINCESS ELIZABETH AS SHE STEPPED FROM THE PLANE, WHICH HAD BROUGHT HER FROM MALTA, FOLLOWED BY PRINCE PHILIP: Standing behind the Ambassador is Lady Mallet, who is acting as hostess to the Royal visitors during their stay of a fortnight in Rome. Despite the private nature of the visit, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip drove to the Quirinal on the day of their arrival and were the guests at luncheon of the President of the Republic. During the holiday Prince Philip is playing in several polo matches. The Royal couple have also planned sightseeing tours of museums, and Princess Elizabeth has accepted an invitation from Signora de Gasperi to visit social welfare organisations. (See also page 89 of this issue, showing the Prince and Princess on their visit to the Vatican.

and one cannot see how the President could have acted otherwise, as President and as representing a unit of U.N. Sympathy goes out both to President and Generalissimo. Our sympathy with the latter would be the less if the U.N. had helped him more in the political field. His command in the field was not divided. The U.N. political direction has been all too long an example of divided counsels, a terrible hint of what both political directive and military command may prove to be in warfare on a larger scale. Still, as Eisenhower commented, with his usual shrewdness: "In uniform there are some inhibitions one has to accept." MacArthur, if he had had Eisenhower's tact and poise, might have turned his inhibitions to better advantage.

Protests.—

A.P.H., in his reasoned plea for a revision of taxation as applied to authors, suggests that only those who *mutiny*, strike or otherwise down tools or take up arms, ever get a hearing in these days of social justice. There is colour for his view. The "gesture" seems to work pretty well in certain vital industries, and a few private individuals and less well-organised workers are tumbling to the idea. Thus Sir Ernest Benn defaced his pretty Census folios with a blunt refusal to co-operate and is now "prepared to take the consequences." Another bold gesture (to call it no more) was planned by four housewives (who deplore the rising cost of living) who threatened to burn their ration books and identity cards on a pyre outside the House of Commons. A gesture may be no more than a threat or it may reach the importance of a mutiny, but for the most part these gestures peter out as threats, or pop off like damp squibs. Authors go on writing their books, just as women go on having babies. And with authors (exceptionally) there is the nasty doubt whether, if they actually downed tools in a body, the public would notice the gesture and demand social justice for a vital industry. If the authors vanished for a season they might *never be missed*, and that would be a very damp squib for the mutineers. If no new books were published for ten years, the supply of pre-1951 books would more than suffice—a million forgotten treasures would come back, fresh and palatable.

Non-census.—

For my part, I parted with my Census papers with regret. It was pleasant to write on such a creamy surface, page after page of the kind of pre-war parchment which once made writing a joy. Only a Government department can use such stuff now. The exercise was no more trouble than the (average) *Times* cross-word, and the answers much easier to write down smoothly. When my neighbour, the man next door, the enumerator, called (tardily) for my answers to his quiz, we parted friends and, on my side, with regret. I had the virtuous feeling that he respected me more than formerly, because I had no guilty secrets to conceal from him. I felt, and he felt, that if my life has been useless, it has been on the whole reasonably blameless, at least as regarded his headings and columns. I think people are very *thin-skinned*; I was surprised that so many insisted on private delivery of their quiz-forms. I did not mind my neighbour knowing that I am 65½ years old. I *look* 65, and the extra months are of no vital importance as a secret. (Indeed, he may have thought me 70 at least.) Nor did I mind his knowing that I have the exclusive use of a water-closet, not *permanently*, of course, but at a vital time. A more rigid exclusive-right would be pure dog-in-the-manger-ism; I hope that the authorities will read that into my answer. They left no space for a personal explanation. It was a lovely quiz and our posterity will one day benefit from the answers we gave.

The Stone.—

I am bound to admit, after considering the manner in which the Stone was returned (which revealed both repentance and fear in some degree), I have changed my mind about the retribution of the law, and now feel that the Stone should be allowed to drop. Let it drop as bad-form jokes usually do drop, in mild disgust by the public and general contempt for the perpetrators. But before letting it drop, I should insist on exhaustive tests of the Stone's identity with the original. We don't want to begin a series of Perkin Warbeck impersonations in stone. We don't want to take sides *pro* or *con* pretenders-in-stone, to be discovered in Temple or Tower and put forward as the "real thing," the authentic relic, the legitimate branch. Once that authenticity is established, let the donkeys go. They have not enhanced the reputation of the Scots for humour, nor strengthened their claim to self-government. A number of notables on both sides of the Border have shown themselves to be prone to talk hot air and heady nonsense. One is glad that Dean Don need not go on his travels to the ends of the earth. He can stay in Westminster and the Stone can be his pillow by night and his seat by day.

Not Cricket.—

Our Test cricketers are most of them home from the Antipodes, the South Africans are on their way here from South Africa. Cricket, a typically British product, like the grouse (but unlike the grouse *not* hitherto a dollar-winner), will do its best to play its part in the Festival of Britain, and perhaps the Americans and even French visitors will at last begin to appreciate the finer and more obscure points of this game of patience. April is the month when two delightful sounds annually renew their thrills—the sound of bat meeting ball, heard in St. John's Wood Road, and the cuckoo heard first by "West Country Parson" and soon after by you and me. But this April the authorities are not playing cricket. Lord's cricket ground is a bog. The village greens have scarcely begun to roll down the footballers' craters and skids, and the first great golf tournament has finished before the preliminary cricket gossip has appeared in the sporting columns. The schoolboy must have more than a grain of mustard seed before he invests the avuncular tip in a new cricket bat. Willow, willow, waly oh! And though April is half-over, "West Country Parson" is either deaf or dumb.

THE OLD STAGER

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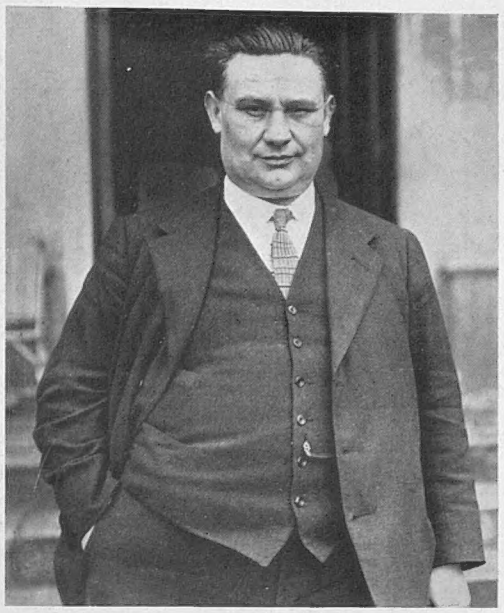
ERNEST BEVIN, TRADE UNIONIST AND STATESMAN

THE PASSING OF A NOTABLE FIGURE IN THE LABOUR MOVEMENT, WHO WORKED FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD



WHEN HE WAS THE DOCKERS' K.C.—THE LATE MR. ERNEST BEVIN IN HIS HEYDAY AS A TRADE UNION LEADER: *Left*—Arriving at the Ministry of Labour in February, 1924, to take part in final negotiations regarding the dock strike. *Right*—Mr. Bevin in 1926, when he was forty-five years of age.

For many months past it had been known that Mr. Ernest Bevin was a very sick man, but it was hoped that with his renunciation of the office of Foreign Secretary he would be able to carry on as Lord Privy Seal, in which capacity he was really the Prime Minister's right-hand man. But it was not to be. Mr. Bevin had a sudden heart attack last Saturday afternoon, and he died before his wife could reach his side. Mr. Bevin, who was humbly born in the Somersetshire village of Winsford in 1881, the son of a labourer, started work as a farmer's boy, earning his keep and 6d. a week. Later he moved to Bristol, where he became a kitchen boy in a restaurant at a shilling a day, and it was then that town life brought him into contact with trade unionism and the Social Democratic Federation. Bevin rose to be an outstanding figure in the British trade union movement, and it was in trade union work that he spent the greater part of his life. He came, indeed, to be known as the "Dockers' K.C." At the time of his death Mr. Bevin had been in almost continuous office for more than ten years, first as Minister of Labour in Mr. Churchill's wartime Coalition and then as Foreign Secretary in Mr. Attlee's first and second administrations. A few weeks ago he retired from the Foreign Secretaryship to accept the non-departmental office of Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Bevin was seventy years of age. In Parliament he represented East Woolwich.

THE LATE MR. ERNEST BEVIN, ELDER STATESMAN OF THE LABOUR PARTY AND STAUNCH UPHOLDER OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT: Mr. Bevin died last Saturday as a result of a heart attack. Some weeks ago he handed over his great office as the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and since then had acted as Lord Privy Seal and as right-hand man to Mr. Attlee.

THE AILING FOREIGN SECRETARY—MR. ERNEST BEVIN IN THE LAST YEAR OF HIS LONG AND ACTIVE POLITICAL LIFE: *Left*—Leaving his flat at Carlton House Terrace in company with Mrs. Bevin as he set out for convalescence at Eastbourne after his latest illness. Mrs. Bevin, who was by his side so constantly, was absent at the time of his sudden heart attack. *Right*—Mr. Bevin arriving for a Cabinet meeting at 10, Downing Street, in September, 1950.

AGROUND ON THE PENTLAND SKERRIES

The Swedish Tanker "Oljaren" Comes to Grief Between Orkney and the Scottish Mainland

THE SWEDISH TANKER AT THE MERCY OF THE WAVES AFTER GOING AGROUND ON THE PENTLAND SKERRIES: The *Oljaren*, of 8,337 tons, bound from Curacao, in the West Indies, to Stockholm with a cargo of diesel oil, seen after her grounding. The vessel was holed forward and was aground on the west side of the Muckle Skerry, lying broadside to the rock. Although slightly sheltered from the strong wind, it was obvious from the outset that her position was precarious. Despite this, the captain and fifteen members of the crew refused to leave the ship. Twenty-four men and a passenger were, however, taken off on the day of the grounding, the Longhope, Orkney, lifeboat removing them to safety. Subsequently water began to flood the engine-room, parts of the tanker were awash, and she began to bump on the rocks. On the orders of the Swedish owners, the captain and the remaining members of the crew finally left the ship forty-eight hours after she had grounded. During last week-end attempts at salvage were made.

THE "OLJAREN" ON THE MUCKLE SKERRY, IN THE WILD AND TREACHEROUS PENTLAND FIRTH: This air view shows the tanker wallowing in the choppy seas after she had been abandoned forty-eight hours after hitting the rocks. The Orkney lifeboat nosed her way between the rock and the ship in order to take off the men. The *Oljaren* was built in 1947 and registered at Gothenburg. She is owned by Rederi A/B Trans-Ocean of Gothenburg.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH ARRIVE AT THE VATICAN BEFORE BEING RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY THE POPE: Princess Elizabeth is seen wearing the long, black dress and veil which is traditional for a Papal audience. The Duke is wearing naval uniform. They were greeted by the Pope in his library and he conversed with them in English for just over a quarter of an hour. On the right hand of the Princess in this picture is standing Monsignor Federico Callore di Vionale, the Papal Chamberlain, and behind him are two of the helmeted Swiss Guards. On Prince Philip's left hand is Monsignor Beniamino Nardone, Prefect of the Vatican Ceremonial Staff for Civil Ceremonies. On arrival at the Vatican the Royal visitors met members of the English, Scottish, Beda and Canadian colleges and a large number of priests and students for the priesthood from many Commonwealth countries. After passing through the antechambers, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip were announced to the Pope. The Princess made three curtsies which are the customary mark of deference from Protestants.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH SEES THE POPE

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE VATICAN

An Audience of Sixteen Minutes During Her Roman Holiday

THE ROYAL VISITORS TO THE VATICAN, AND THEIR ENTOURAGE: Standing behind Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip are Major Martin Charteris (wearing white tie), Private Secretary to the Princess; Lady Palmer, Lady-in-Waiting; and Mr. John Somers Cocks, Chargé d'Affaires at the Holy See.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION THROUGH THE MANTOVANI LOGGIA IN VATICAN CITY: The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh seen as they were escorted by Swiss Guards prior to their audience with the Pope. Lady Palmer is just behind the Duke.

TOURING THE DUCHY OF LANCAST ESTATES

The King and Queen, Accompa by Princess Margaret, Spend T Days in the Duchy

The Duchy of Lancaster was estal 1362, the estates originating granted to Edmund Crouchback, s of Henry III, created Earl of Lancaster John of Gaunt, who married Blan heiress of the Lancastrian lands, was Duke of Lancaster in default of ma After the defeat of the Lancastrians at M Cross in 1461, the Duchy was sequest the Crown by Edward IV; since whe been united with the Crown but adm separately by its Chancellor as a privat tance for the sovereign's benefit. Th was indeed one of the estates not sur with the rest of the Crown lands by Wi To-day the Duchy estates compris 52,000 acres, the five Lancashire es 12,000 acres, and it was these t and Queen visited last week, the visit the 600th anniversary of the County P The tour of the Duchy estates in the lasted two days, beginning wit the a the Royal train at Lancaster, and e Preston the following evening. The K Queen spent as much of the as among the tenants, visiting far in W at Myerscough, and at Salwic They, however, with a ceremonial ry Duchy, when the King receiv the k Lord Sefton at Lancaster Cas The and last day was marked b in Preston and a drive through to the station prior to the r

OUTSIDE THE GATEWAY THE CONSTABLE OF LANCASTER CASTLE, LORD SEFTON, TENDERS THREE HISTORIC KEYS TO THE KING: This was one of the ceremonial events on the first day of the Royal tour of the Duchy of Lancaster, a tour held in connection with the 600th anniversary of the creation of the County Palatine. Of the keys tendered to the King the first and largest (10 ins. long) was presented to John of Gaunt, son-in-law of the first Duke of Lancaster in 1398. The second was presented to Queen Elizabeth in 1588, the Armada year, and the third to Queen Victoria when she went to Lancaster for the 500th anniversary of the County.

LEAVING A COTTAGE AT KILN TREES FARM, WINMARLEIGH, ON ONE OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER ESTATES: The King and Queen and Princess Margaret during their tour of the farms. Altogether four farms were visited on the first afternoon of the tour, and on the second day visits were paid to two farms. At each farm the King met Duchy tenants who came in from surrounding holdings.

THE CROWD OUTSIDE THE FOURTEENTH-CENTURY GATEWAY OF LANCASTER CASTLE AWAITS THE AND QUEEN: Marching in the foreground is a guard of honour of police with lances. Wh Royal party arrived the Royal Standard was broken over the keep for the first time for 100

THE VISIT TO CORLESS MILL FARM, ON WYRESIDE: The King and Queen meeting tenants from neighbouring farms on the Wyreside estate during the first afternoon of their tour of the Duchy of Lancaster. At this farm the King saw the remains of the old water-wheel and also the modern electrical equipment now used for grinding and drying corn. In the Duchy of Lancaster there are five Lancashire estates covering 12,000 acres, of which Wyreside is one. The Duchy also has properties in Yorkshire, Cheshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, besides smaller ones elsewhere. In all there are about 250 farms and 52,000 acres. There are also urban properties in the Duchy of Lancaster, some of them situated in the London Metropolitan area.

AT WARDS HOUSE FARM THE KING AND QUEEN MET EIGHTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD MRS. JOHN GARLICK: Mrs. Garlick is the mother of John and William Garlick, tenants of the farm, which is one of the latest acquisitions of the Duchy Estate, having been bought in 1945. The King and Queen and Princess Margaret took tea with the Garlicks before driving on to their next assignment.

THE ROYAL VISITORS ON THE BALCONY OF PRESTON TOWN HALL: The King and Queen and Princess Margaret with the Mayor and Mayoress of Preston. At the close of the two-day tour of the Duchy the King and Queen and the Princess were the guests of the Lancashire County Council at a luncheon in Preston. At this luncheon the Royal toast was given in the form of "The King, Duke of Lancaster."

RESTORING WESTMINSTER'S CHAPTER HOUSE

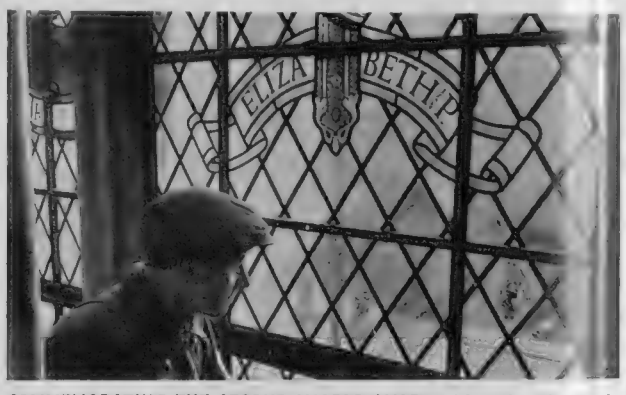
The Progress of the Work Which Has Been Carried Out by the Ministry of Works in the Abbey's War-damaged Octagonal Building

It is hoped that within the next few weeks the restoration work now being carried out on the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey will be completed and that towards the end of May it will be reopened to the public. The octagonal chamber was damaged by bombs during 1941, and has remained closed ever since. The task of restoration has been in the hands of the Ministry of Works, and the pictures on this page illustrate in various stages some of the work which has been carried out at the Abbey.

The Chapter House is one of the most precious of the ancient monuments of the country; its history beginning in the thirteenth century, when King Henry III built it for the monks of Westminster. It was enriched by the foremost craftsmen of the time, and in 1255 the King commissioned a tiled pavement of various designs to be laid down. On it, he inscribed in Latin: "*Ut rosa flos florum sic est domus ista dormorum*" ("As the rose is the flower of flowers, so is this house the house of houses"). In the windows of the chamber, shields of the founders, benefactors and great families of that era were placed, and there the monks met daily. Occasionally, the Great Council of England, too, met and deliberated there. Between 1372 and 1404 Brother John of Northampton caused a picture of the Last Supper and scenes from the Apocalypse to be painted on the walls. A particularly interesting feature of the Chapter House is that it was the meeting-place of the House of Commons after the separation from the House of Lords in the reign of King Edward III until 1547. After this, the house became a depository of public records, and the Domesday Book and a copy of Magna Carta were among the notable records kept there until 1863. In 1865, Sir Gilbert Scott restored the house to its present form, and the windows were filled with painted glass depicting the history of the Abbey. The windows were destroyed in 1941, and such minute portions as remained were reset in 1950.

THE RESTORATION OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY'S THIRTEENTH-CENTURY OCTAGONAL CHAPTER HOUSE: Mr. W. J. Macleod, the Ministry of Works artist-restorer, is here seen at work on the ancient and priceless murals in the Chapter House, which is now being restored after wartime bomb-damage. It is hoped the work will be completed in time for the Festival of Britain, when visitors will again be able to inspect Britain's oldest surviving Parliament House. The Chapter House is the building attached to a cathedral, collegiate church or monastic house in which the Dean and Chapter, or relevant body, meet to transact business. The octagonal Chapter House of the collegiate church of St. Peter in Westminster was erected in the reign of King Henry III and was, until 1547, the meeting-place of the House of Commons.

TWO OF THE SEVERAL STONE-ROOF BOSSES IN THE CHAPTER HOUSE OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY: That on the left represents the Blessed Virgin Mary and Child attended by angels, and that on the right depicts King David. Bosses, the carved keystone of a stone-vaulted roof, are found where the vaulting ribs intersect one another. In Winchester Cathedral there are over 1,100 painted wooden bosses. In 1949 these were cleaned and about 300 of the more remarkable of them were put on show in a special exhibition before being replaced.



COMMEMORATING THE SECOND WORLD WAR: After the nineteenth-century restoration the Chapter House was to some extent gloomy, the glass excluding much necessary light. Now, with the new windows, the interior is expected to be somewhat brighter. Some of the windows, as the one shown above, depict scenes from the last war. This scene, painted beneath the arms of Princess Elizabeth, shows firemen fighting a fire during the bombing of London.

RESTORATION WORK IN PROGRESS ON THE INTERIOR WALLS OF THE CHAMBER: *On left*—One of the workmen is seen cleaning down the original Purbeck marble pillars that flank the entrance from the Cloisters. After cleaning they will be coated with wax to aid preservation. *On right*—One of the stone angels situated over the entrance to the Chapter House receives attention. The chamber is supported by one slender column of marble.

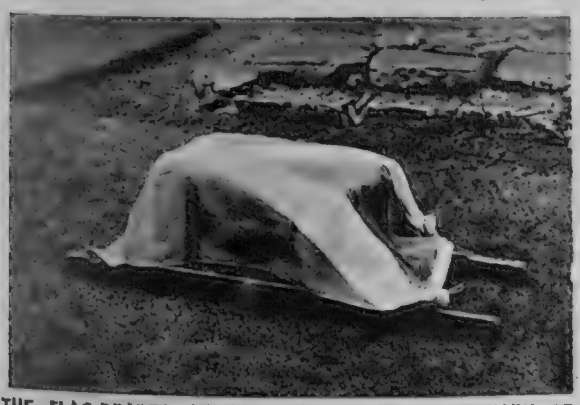
THE NORTH-EAST WINDOW WITH ITS COATS-OF-ARMS: The three topmost coats-of-arms are those of Edward the Confessor, Bigot (left) and Quincey (right). The others, reading in columns from left to right and from top to bottom, are of Warenn; the Black Prince and Provence; Langham, France and Cornwall; Littlington; England and De Montfort; and those of Frederick II; Woodstock and Clare.

THE RETURN of the STONE of SCONE

The Coronation Stone is Handed Over at Arbroath Abbey 107 Days After its Removal from Westminster Abbey

THE STONE OF SCONE (OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE CORONATION STONE, STONE OF DESTINY, AND JACOB'S PILLOW) LYING IN FRONT OF THE HIGH ALTAR OF ARBROATH ABBEY, ANGUS, AFTER IT HAD BEEN BROUGHT THERE BY THREE MEN AND ACCOMPANIED BY TWO OTHER MEN KNOWN TO BE SUPPORTERS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SCOTLAND : *On left*—The Stone, draped in the flag of Scotland and resting on a wooden cradle, seen in its position, close to the grave of King William. *On right*—Mr. James Wishart, Custodian of the Abbey, in whose custody the Stone was left, holds in his hand the flag and the two letters, one to the King and the other to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which had been left by the three men. The Stone was taken from Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day.

At about 12.25 on the afternoon of April 11 a large car arrived outside Arbroath Abbey and after the three occupants had alighted they were seen to carry a large heavy object draped in a St Andrew's Cross. At the main gate they were met by two other men and the party proceeded to the Sanctuary, where they deposited the Stone of Destiny in front of the High Altar and close to the spot where the Declaration of Scottish Independence was signed in 1320. The two men who joined the party at the gate were Mr. F. W. A. Thornton and Mr. D. A. Gardner, both of whom are members of Arbroath Town Council. They said they had been approached to act as intermediaries, and it was at their request that the Stone of Destiny was brought to the Abbey. Before leaving the Abbey the three unknown men handed to the Custodian of the Abbey two letters, one addressed to the King and the other to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The letter to the King stated that in removing the Stone of Destiny from Westminster Abbey the writers "were restoring to the people of Scotland the most ancient and most honourable part of the Scottish regalia. . . . By no other means than the forceful removal of the Stone from Westminster Abbey was it possible even to secure discussion as to its rightful resting place; and that it is the earnest hope of his Majesty's Scottish people that arrangements for the proper disposition of the Stone may now be made after consultation with the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, who as successors to the Abbot of Scone, are its natural guardians."



THE FLAG-DRAPED STONE LYING IN THE SANCTUARY OF ARBROATH ABBEY : It was left only a few yards from the spot where the signing of the Scottish Declaration of Independence is re-enacted in the Arbroath Abbey Pageant every summer.

THE STONE IS TAKEN INTO POLICE CUSTODY AND IS REMOVED TO THE COUNTY POLICE HEADQUARTERS AT FORFAR : There it was locked in a cell until its removal under strong police guard to Glasgow the next day. At that time it was reported that groups of Nationalist demonstrators were on their way to the Forfar Police Station in order to prevent its removal to Glasgow. At Glasgow the police were awaiting the arrival of Scotland Yard officers and the Clerk of the Works at Westminster Abbey, Mr. William Bishop, for formal identification of the Stone. On Friday, April 13, the stone began its journey back to England in a police car which left Glasgow shortly after 5 a.m.

A "SPHERE" SURVEY

RANGING THE WORLD FOR HEADLINED NEWS FROM PARIS TO MELBOURNE, FROM ISRAEL TO THE MISSISSIPPI

FREDERICK JOLIOT-CURIE, THE FRENCH ATOMIC SCIENTIST AND COMMUNIST SUPPORTER, SEEN ADDRESSING THE PRESS BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS: On the left is Mr. James B. Crowther, of England, Secretary-General of the Federation, and on the right is Professor J. D. Bernal, also of England. Joliot-Curie told the Press that he placed no reliance on the news from Argentina that President Peron's scientists had found a way to produce atomic energy by a new, much simpler and cheaper method than that devised by any other country working on the problem. Joliot-Curie, it may be remembered, was dismissed from his post at the head of France's atomic energy research. Professor Bernal is well known as an expert in physics, having been appointed Professor of Physics at Birkbeck College, London, in 1938. His incursions into extreme Left-Wing politics have brought him wide publicity.

A NEW FREE GOVERNMENT RISES IN THE PACIFIC: The Hon Shuhei Higa (right) is presented with a certificate by Major-General Robert E. Beightler, U.S. Army, Deputy Governor of the Ryukyu Islands, announcing that he has been appointed Chief Executive of the islands, and as such, head of the provisional Government. The islands, which belong to a great chain stretching between Formosa and the southern tip of Japan, cover a total of 1,000 square miles and were formerly an integral part of the Japanese Empire. Now they are self-governing, having a nine-man Legislature and a five-man court of appeals. The handing-over ceremony took place at Naha on Okinawa, where the American military authorities continue to exercise nominal sway. Standing on the left of this picture is Colonel John M. Lewis, of the U.S. Army, who has been acting as Civil Administrator of the Ryukyus and has done much to advance the new Government.

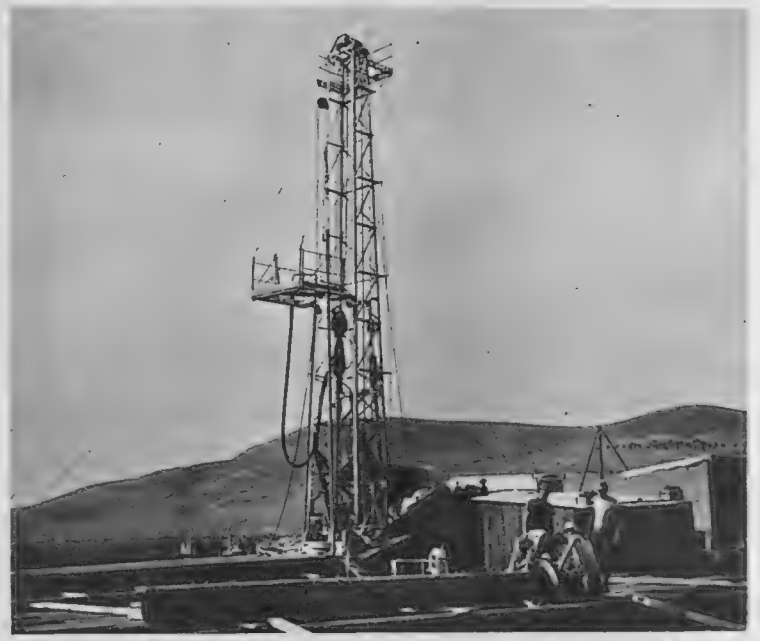
ANOTHER ARMS DISCOVERY AT THE ANSALDO DOCKYARDS AT SESTRI PONENTE, ITALY: Police unloading some of the 16 tons of arms and ammunition which they discovered in the "C" Tower of the dockyards at the beginning of this month. The haul included ten anti-aircraft machine-guns and 10,000 rounds to feed them; 10,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition; ten cases of hand-grenades and a supply of land-mines and bayonets. Since last December some 60 tons of arms have been discovered at the Ansaldo Dockyards and the police say the dump was made by Communists in 1948. This latest discovery was made 160 ft. above ground, whereas most of the others were below ground.

IN THIS WRECKED CAR THE DIJON POLICE DISCOVERED GOLD BARS TO THE VALUE OF 64,000,000 FRANCS: The car, driven by an Austrian-born American, Carl Schwarz, was wrecked in the Boulevard Voltaire, at Dijon, when it came into collision with another car driven by a lawyer. Schwarz was severely injured and taken off to hospital. It was then that the police investigated the wreck and found the treasure. The gold was lodged with the Bank of France and inquiries were at once instituted. Apparently Carl Schwarz had driven the car over the frontier from Switzerland.

MOBILE CHAPELS FOR GERMAN REFUGEES LIVING IN CAMPS AND AREAS WITHOUT CHURCHES: The Archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal Josef Frings, officiating at the consecration service of one of the nine mobile chapels at Koenigstein, near Frankfort. The mobile chapels have been donated by Dutch Roman Catholics, and are destined for religious services for German refugees living in places without churches. One of the nine cars will travel throughout the Eastern Zone of Germany in order to help the Roman Catholics there "in their fight for religious freedom."

TRAGEDY ON A BAVARIAN HIGHWAY: Irmgard Reich, a young Berlin secretary, was driving this car, and seated beside her was an American soldier, when they came round a corner at high speed in the village of Zolling and drove straight into an American tank which was lying astride the road. Fraulein Reich was killed instantly, and the American soldier was taken to hospital very gravely injured. The car had American licence plates.

FOLLOWING ON MELBOURNE'S HOTTEST NIGHT FOR FOUR YEARS—BUSH FIRES SWEEP THE COUNTRYSIDE IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA : Firefighters working desperately with orchard sprays as flames threatened the laden apple trees in the southern area of the State. This apple crop was due to be gathered within the next few weeks. *On right*—Flames spreading through the branches of the trees as the fire roared through the bush at Tynong, in Southern Victoria. The fires raged through the bush and on to the Dandinnong Ranges following Melbourne's highest night temperature of 76·6 degrees. The fires were caused by a freshening of the wind during the very hot, dry weather.



ISRAEL HAS A MIGHTY WATER PROBLEM WHICH SHE MUST SOLVE IN THE NEXT TEN YEARS, WHEN HER POPULATION IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE FROM 1,400,000 TO 4,000,000 : ***Left*—Sand dunes in Southern Israel, where American engineers have now been called in in order to deal with the waterless situation. *Right*—A water bore under construction in the south, so far the largest bore which has been brought into operation.** Apart from the lack of wells to meet the needs of the vastly-growing population, Israel is at the time of writing suffering from an unusually severe drought, the worst which has been experienced in eighty years. At the end of March, in Bethlehem, it was estimated that the Three Pools of Solomon contained only 15 per cent. of their normal supply. At this time of year—the end of the rainy season—the pools are usually filled to the brim. Owing to the seriousness of the situation, citizens of Bethlehem have had to be limited to four gallons of water daily and there were rumours, at the beginning of April, that there would be further limitations.

PARIS SEES THE NEW MULTIPLE-PURPOSE TRUCK : This great vehicle, which has twenty-four wheels and is capable of carrying a load of 100 tons at speeds up to 25 m.p.h., recently arrived in the French capital for demonstration to industrialists. The two bogeys are equipped with jacks to lift the carrying frame off the ground after the load has been put in place by the renewal of one of the sides or one of the ends. A set of railroad bogies of standard European gauge permits the carrying frame to be transferred to rails without unloading. A four-man crew can load the unit or transfer from normal road operation to railroad operation in half an hour. The unit is specially suitable for transporting heavy irreducible loads, such as industrial transformers and other massive electrical equipment. The truck is made by the Scari Company.

BREAKING A PATH THROUGH ICE 14 INS. THICK ON LAKE PEPIN, WHERE THE MISSISSIPPI WIDENS INTO A LAKE SOUTH OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA : The towboat is seen getting up speed on a cleared stretch of the lake in order to break a further section of ice. The boat, pushing two barges, was en route to St. Paul, and as the first vessel of the year to make the journey, had the distinction of opening the Upper Mississippi navigation season.

On left—

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1901-1909), TWENTY-SIXTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE FIRST TO BE INAUGURATED IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY : Theodore Roosevelt, the U.S.A.'s twenty-sixth President, was a man of unprecedented vitality. At forty-three, younger than any predecessor or successor, he became Head of State when President McKinley was assassinated. Roosevelt, the most dynamic man in the Republican Party of his time, had been steered—against his inclinations—into accepting the Vice-Presidency ; this was a device by the Right Wing to get rid of the radical and progressive young man without alienating his many supporters. Roosevelt had previously held the posts of Assistant Secretary of Navy and Governor of New York ; in both he had shown his fearless determination to abolish what he had called "the wealthy criminal class" and sloth and venality in all spheres of public administration. He had won a tremendous following when, at the outbreak of the Spanish War in 1898, he resigned from the Navy Department, formed a volunteer cavalry force and, in the battle of San Juan Hill, personally led a romantic, amateurish but highly successful assault upon the Spaniards' main defence line. His "Rough Riders" and his "schoolboy charge" did more than break the enemy's spirit ; they firmly established Theodore Roosevelt in the hearts of his countrymen. He needed their support when as President he boldly attacked Big Business. He subjugated the corporations whose position had previously been all-powerful. It was Roosevelt who doubled the efficacy of the American Navy by building the Panama Canal, which enabled the Fleet to cross from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Against all expert advice, he sent the battleship fleet on a round-the-world cruise—an action which impressed the world. He acted as arbiter at the Peace Conference between victorious Japan and vanquished Russia in 1905, for which action he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1910. It was Roosevelt who first suggested the possibility of a League of Nations for the prevention of war ; but he was no supporter of "peace at any price." He died in 1919, worshipped by his nation and admired by the world as "the great American."

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT (1909-1913) : America's twe... seventh President was a large, happy, genial man, a la... of proven administrative ability but in no way a perso... of the stature of Theodore Roosevelt, his predece... W. H. Taft, who was born in 1857, was the son of Alph... Taft, the Attorney-General in President Grant's Ca... later Minister to Austria and Russia. After a h... successful academic and legal career he was appointe... President McKinley Governor of the Philippines an... 1904, Secretary of War under his fellow-Republi... President Theodore Roosevelt. It was the President ... secured Taft's nomination as Republican candidate i... winter elections of 1908 which Taft won with a hands... majority. As President, he was the first in American hi... to prepare a comprehensive Budget ; he also initiated ... Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which provi... for an annual Excise tax upon corporations, measure... 1 per cent. of their net incomes. This was a further ... in the campaign Roosevelt had launched to bring ... Street under some governmental authority. The vig... enforcement of the Anti-Trust Laws characterised Te... term as President ; but in other respects, in particular in... matter of development of the country's tremendous na... resources, Roosevelt's powerful initiative was not pure...

THOMAS WOODROW WILSON (1913-1921) : The twenty-eighth President of the U.S.A. was a Democrat, the son of a stern Presbyterian ; his entry into politics followed an academic career which culminated in 1902 in Woodrow Wilson's appointment as President of Princeton University. His eloquent, idealistic speeches and essays gained him a national reputation, but as an administrator he was not very happy at Princeton, where his liberalism found much opposition. He thus willingly accepted an invitation by the Democratic Party to stand for the post of Governor of New Jersey, which he won. He at once began to push through his liberal pledges which, in essence, were all directed at the protection of the public from exploitation by trusts. The National Convention of the Democrats made Wilson their Presidential candidate, and although he scored 1,000,000 fewer votes than his opponents (Taft, the Republican, and Theodore Roosevelt, the Progressive), Woodrow Wilson was returned to the Presidency in 1913. World War I found Wilson insisting on a policy of strict neutrality. On the slogan of having "kept America out of the war," Wilson was re-elected in 1916. It was Wilson who, in a speech on January 22, 1917, powerfully pleaded for the formation of a League of Nations. In January, 1918, Wilson made a speech stating Fourteen Points necessary to a just and lasting peace. When Germany surrendered to the Allies, she accepted that statement formally. Wilson went to the Peace Conference at Versailles determined to see the League of Nations established. In this he succeeded ; but on his return the Foreign Relations Committee refused to ratify the Peace Treaty without fundamental alterations. He was defeated by Warren Harding in the Presidential elections of 1921, and he died in 1924, a disappointed, broken man.

WARREN HARDING (1921-1923) : When in 1920 the Republicans nominated Harding as Presidential candidate, it was due to the hope of certain Senators that he would be amenable to the Senate. He was elected to office on the crest of the anti-Wilson wave which swept the country ; and he immediately proceeded to implement his simple and highly popular programme. "Return to Normalcy" was his slogan, and it meant no League of Nations, abolition of "excessive powers" of the Administration, revision of taxation in favour of great all-round reductions. The President, a kindly, easy-going man, was averse to using his executive position in ways other than those of a moderator. His Cabinet, composed of experienced industrialists and Party leaders who claimed office as a reward for services rendered, was welcomed by Big Business. In the international field America's new role as one of the Great Powers was demonstrated by the convening of a conference on the limitation of armaments. The Washington Conference of Powers with strong naval and Far Eastern interests was the high-water mark of Harding's Administration. Shortly afterwards, widespread political corruption was revealed in Washington which profoundly discredited the Republican Party and its "Old Guard"—although the President's personal popularity remained high. On a tour across the country to reawaken support for his Administration among the farmers, the President became ill and died suddenly on August 2, 1923.

ROOSEVELT

RULERS of AMERIC

The Eight Presidents Who Have Dominated the Political Scene Since the Year 1901

At the start of the twentieth century the popula... of the United States of America numbe... 75,000,000. Fifty years later it had more than doubl... But America's position in the world rose within t... same space of time from that of a prosperous coun... with very limited influence, or interest, in wo... affairs, to that of the wealthiest and most power... of all nations. In every field of statistics, figures ... production, consumption, banking, exports, natio... income, transport, rose astronomically. To-day Amer... feeds, finances, and arms the countries which have n... fallen under the sway of Communism. Its industr... potential has never been rivalled in human history.

Eight Presidents steered America into her pres... position of hegemony. In these eight men are charact... ised the assets and the failings, the strength and t... weakness of the United States to-day. It is an extr... ordinary phenomenon that this highest executive po... in America seems to be occupied alternately by m... of drive, imagination and dynamic force, and b... personalities whose every action is based on restrai... caution and an aversion to interference.

Theodore Roosevelt, the youngest President ev... was the first President to be inaugurated in t... twentieth century. He was a man of truly magnet... personality. Although a Republican, his policy w... based on fighting Big Business and the menace ... monopoly corporations, which at that time engulf... the States.

His successor, William Howard Taft, was n... endowed by nature with fighting instincts and radic... idealism. His term of office was one of consolidati...

It was followed by Woodrow Wilson, the Dem... crat, whose conception of the League of Nations (fa... thought of by Theodore Roosevelt) gained for h... world stature but also tragic defeat and disavowal ... his own country. Wilson was a President who believ... very strongly in exercising his constitutional prerog... tives to the full, and whilst he was President, Amer... became, for the first time, the creditor of the ancie... States of Europe. It was also under Wilson's almo... autocratically personal government that the potent... of American industry during World War I was ... creased to reach equality with that of the warri...

CALVIN COOLIDGE (1923-1929): Calvin Coolidge, America's thirtieth President, was, like many of his predecessors, a lawyer by profession. He was different from most in that it was his silence rather than his eloquence which helped him into office. His policy was characterised by thrift—thrift in all things, especially public speech. When, however, he did make a statement, he carried it out to the letter. As Mayor of Northampton, a small town in Massachusetts, he made a name for integrity and common sense, and was elected Republican Governor of the State. When Harding was nominated for the Presidency, the Republicans made Coolidge their nominee for Vice-President; and the Party's victory in 1921 got him into that office. As Vice-President, he remained in the background, never courting public favour. On Harding's sudden death, he found himself President. After a silence of four months, he published a brief statement of his policy. He approved tax reduction, disapproved a bonus for ex-soldiers, also relief schemes for farmers; he advocated co-operation with foreign nations without entanglement, opposed entry to the League. His attention to business coincided with unprecedented industrial prosperity. His prestige in the country ensured his re-election in 1925. His reliability and simplicity could have secured him further re-election but he refused to stand.

TO TRUMAN

in the HALF-CENTURY

Great Powers of Europe. When Congress and the nation refused to endorse President Wilson's all-out support for the League of Nations the political tide turned and the Republican nominee was triumphantly returned to the White House.

President Warren Harding was all that Wilson had never been. Wilson was austere and aloof: Harding was genial and easy of access. Wilson ran the Administration almost singlehanded; Harding took the least possible share in it and left the job to other Republican leaders. Whilst Wilson's regime was idealistic and above reproach, that of Harding quickly showed signs of graft and corruption at all levels of the civil service.

President Coolidge was altogether different from his predecessors; where most of them were given to public speaking, he was determinedly taciturn. He made no promises and broke none; he believed in a minimum of Government interference, but when he chose to make a stand he was firm and immovable in his resolution. Under Coolidge, America boomed.

His successor, President Herbert Hoover, had already gained international recognition as organiser of relief in starving Europe both during and after the war. Orphaned at the age of five, a mining engineer of outstanding ability, thanks to his own energy and remarkable gifts, Hoover came in when prosperity was at its height. All that worried the United States in 1929 was the widespread growth of illegality which was closely linked with the period of prohibition. Within eight months, America's phenomenal prosperity crashed; a slump of truly American proportions destroyed confidence in the whole system that had made America great. Securities vanished, unemployment grew and reached the colossal figure of 10,000,000. When, in 1932, America went to the polls to elect a new President, the Republican Party suffered a tremendous reverse, and Franklin D. Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency. The rest of the story is comparatively recent history, and Roosevelt's achievements are still fresh in memory. His impact upon America and the world was immense.

In 1951 the position of America in the world, when one compares it with that of 1901, is truly amazing. Half a century ago the Chancelleries of London, Paris, Berlin and Moscow hardly bothered with Washington; to-day there are no major and few minor problems on which the tenant of the White House has not a say.

On right—

HERBERT HOOVER (1929-1933): The Presidency of the Republican, Herbert C. Hoover, saw the greatest catastrophe of twentieth-century America: the great crash of October 29, 1929. The country, which had been climbing to ever-greater heights of wealth and productivity, which had grown to undreamed-of stature in the world whose creditor it had become, suddenly faced ruin. Overnight, security vanished. The prices of stocks had soared to fantastic figures in the great "Hoover bull market" when suddenly the market broke like an over-inflated bubble. The wild rush to buy stocks gave way to hysterical selling-out at any price. The most solid securities tumbled to a fraction of their value; banks failed, factories closed, the army of unemployed grew into millions. President Hoover and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon tried to stem the panic by optimistic predictions that business was "fundamentally sound"; Hoover's repeated promise that "Prosperity was just around the corner" became the laughing-stock of the world. The Administration never recovered from this catastrophe. A blistering heat-wave and drought killed numberless cattle and ruined the crops of 500,000 farmers. Herbert Hoover, who had built up a world and a national reputation for his admirable work during and after the war to relieve hunger and poverty in war-stricken Europe suddenly found himself surrounded by the misery he had witnessed so often, but never in America. It was a bitter blow. After 1931, the President lost the majority in Congress. Nominated again as Republican candidate in the autumn elections of 1932, he was decisively defeated by Roosevelt.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT (1933-1945): F.D.R., like Theodore, was made Assistant Secretary of the Navy when he was a mere thirty years old; and he, too, demonstrated in this post his advocacy of "naval preparedness" which had been T.R.'s early slogan. In 1921, Mr. Roosevelt was stricken with infantile paralysis. Will-power, irrepressible optimism and energy, combined with his wife's devoted and inspiring help, permitted him to return to public life in three years, although to his end he was never able to walk unaided. He soon established effortless ascendancy over the Democratic Party, won the Governorship of New York (an age-old Republican stronghold) in 1929, and in the autumn elections of 1932 gained a resounding victory in the Presidential elections over Herbert Hoover. He tackled the economic crisis with berserk energy and a startling, quite unparalleled inventiveness which shook the nation out of its apathy. Emergency relief was organised for the army of 10,000,000 unemployed and the vastest-ever public works projects undertaken. Roosevelt was re-elected in 1936. The second term was not so happy, although his majority in the House and in the Senate were still overwhelming. A feeling developed that he was "moving too fast"; and the Supreme Court declared many of his Acts unconstitutional. Labour troubles clouded the horizon even when, in 1939, war broke out in Europe and the United States determined on neutrality friendly to the Allies. As in World War I, Germany's submarine war drove America to the very edge of open belligerency; Roosevelt's pro-Allied attitude was never in question. His transfer of fifty destroyers to Britain, Lease-Lend aid, and, in 1941, the joint declaration, with Great Britain, of the Atlantic Charter, showed F.D.R. as a statesman of world stature.

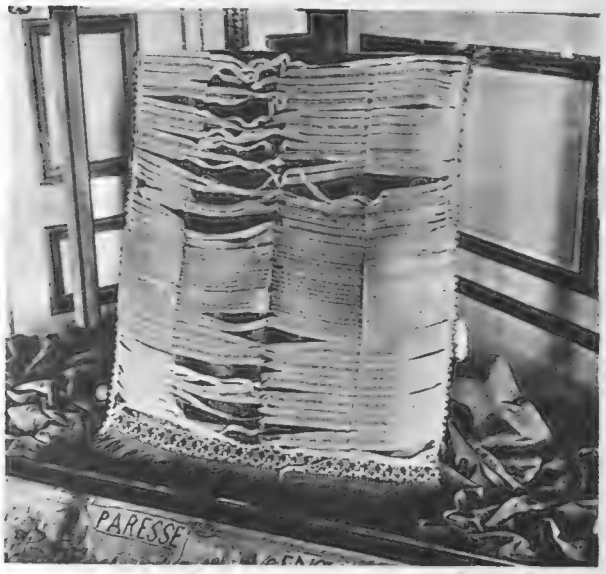
HARRY S. TRUMAN (1945-): The mantle of Franklin D. Roosevelt, a political giant, unexpectedly fell upon the shoulders of Harry S. Truman when the great F.D.R. suddenly died of heart failure on April 12, 1945. Truman, ex-haberdasher and small-town politician, whose rise to Senatorship and eventually the Vice-Presidency under Roosevelt were due not only to a high integrity but also to unquestioning loyalty to a Party machine which was not always above reproach in its manipulations, had made a name for himself during the war. In the nomination of Vice-Presidential candidate in 1944, Truman was chosen rather than the more glamorous and less reliable Henry Wallace because he was well-liked and respected by everyone and because he was "safe." The grand strategy evolved by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union had been completed before Roosevelt's death. Total victory came to America's new President and Commander-in-Chief without his aid. But with the end of the war came new problems which would have taxed Rooseveltian genius to the limit. The United Nations did not, as was the universal hope, remain united. The schism between the East and West widened, perhaps from the time onward when first the atomic bomb was dropped. America, under Truman, had moved a very long way from the America of vigorous Theodore Roosevelt, from the America of idealistic Woodrow Wilson. It had so expanded in industrial productivity and wealth that now all the countries of the West looked toward the U.S.A. for aid, in money, machines and armament. Truman grew with his office; the once-insignificant little man from the backwoods of Missouri confidently and vigorously fought and won, in his own right, the Presidential elections of 1948 when even his own Party despaired of his chances at the polls.

ROYAL NEEDLEWORK AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE

A Remarkable Exhibition, Including Examples of the Work of Queen Mary

A ROYAL COAT OF ARMS IN THE FORM OF A CHANCELLOR'S PURSE: This purse belonged to Francis North, who became Baron Guildford and retained the Chancellor's seal until his death in 1685. It is one of the magnificent pieces of embroidery now on view at St. James's Palace, where the Royal School of Needlework is holding an exhibition of historic needlework which was opened last week by Queen Mary. The exhibition will remain open to the public until May 15. It shows British craftsmanship in embroidery from the earliest period of history, one exhibit being a military scarf, torn and fragile, belonging to William the Conqueror and presented by him at the Battle of Hastings to a member of the Fitzwilliam family. This wonderful display, which reflects Queen Mary's intense interest in needlework, includes work by Queen Mary, and also by the Duchess of Gloucester, one of the exhibits being a baby frock for Prince William which was embroidered by the Duchess.

THE CORONATION ROBES OF THE KING AND QUEEN AND OF KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY: These are among the exhibits at one end of the Throne Room at St. James's Palace where the exhibition of historic needlework and embroidery is now being held by the Royal School of Needlework. The robes are displayed in front of the throne and canopy where the King takes his place at St. James's Palace levees. The dado and door cases flanking the canopy are typical of the work of Wren.



THE MILITARY SCARF WHICH IS TRADITIONALLY SAID TO HAVE BEEN PRESENTED BY WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR ON THE FIELD OF HASTINGS TO AN ANCESTOR OF THE FITZWILLIAM FAMILY, WHO WAS MARSHAL OF HIS ARMY: The scarf, now very fragile, has remained ever since in the possession of the Fitzwilliams, and has been used at christening ceremonies. The scarf is 94 ins. long by 32 ins. in width, and is made of white silk gauze with interwoven stripes of coloured silks and silver and silver-gilt thread. There are fringes of silver-gilt. A new backing was applied to the scarf during the nineteenth century, as it was beginning to show signs of marked deterioration.

QUEEN MARY MADE THESE: All the work seen in this picture is by Queen Mary, and it forms a prominent part in the St. James's Palace Exhibition. The two carpets (floral sprays on a blue background embroidered with wool on canvas in gros-point) have been lent by permission of the Queen. The eighteenth-century chair with the floral pattern has been lent by Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

On left—

A SET OF BABY CLOTHES SAID TO HAVE BEEN WORN BY OLIVER CROMWELL: This is another historic exhibit at St. James's Palace, where the display has been attracting such considerable interest.

On right—

RELICS OF THE STUART AGE: The embroidered cap and slippers of Charles II, 1670, have been lent from the Burrell Collection, Corporation of Glasgow, and from the same source comes the Stuart stump-work casket, with figures, animals and birds, insects, etc., worked in coloured silks. The front panel has two ladies in rich robes with bunches of fruit in high relief.

PRINCE BERNHARD MEETS THE PERONS ON HIS SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR

The Prince of the Netherlands Received at Government House, Buenos Aires

AT THE RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BUENOS AIRES, FOR PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS: *Left*—Señora Peron, wife of Argentina's President. She was decorated by the Prince with the Grand Cross of Orange Nassau. *Right*—Prince Bernhard with President Peron. Prince Bernhard left The Hague on March 24 at the start of his tour of South America which has taken him to Uruguay, the Argentine and Chile, his mission being to strengthen the ties between Holland and the Latin-American countries. He is due to return to Amsterdam on April 28, having made the entire tour by air in the course of just over one month.

Prince Bernhard's tour of Latin-America began on March 26, when he arrived in Monte Video, being received there on the following day by President Trueba. The visit to Uruguay lasted five days, and the Prince then began a week's stay in Argentina, which included a tour of the Dutch agricultural settlements round Bahia Blanca, which lies far to the south of Buenos Aires. These settlements are at Tres Aroyos, and they stand in the midst of a great fruit-growing district which is rapidly developing its export markets in Europe. As shown in the pictures on these pages, Prince Bernhard was received at Government House, Buenos Aires. Later he spent some time in the lake district on the borders of Chile and Argentina. His visit to Chile was due to end on April 17, and was followed by a return to Buenos Aires, where the Prince boarded the plane for the journey back to Holland.

AN EXCHANGE OF DECORATIONS: *Left*—President Peron invests Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands with the Grand Cross of Merit at a ceremony at Government House, Buenos Aires. *Right*—Prince Bernhard investing Eva Peron with the Grand Cross of Orange Nassau. Standing behind Señora Peron is the President of the Chamber.

EXCAVATION WORK IN PROGRESS WITHIN THE SHELL OF THE BLITZED DUTCH CHURCH IN AUSTIN FRIARS: Already a number of interesting finds have been made by British Museum workers, and more are expected to follow, for the whole area of Austin Friars can be regarded as a happy hunting-ground of archæologists. The first stone of the new church, to replace the church damaged by a German land mine in 1940, was laid last year by Princess Irene of the Netherlands, and before the new church walls begin to rise the opportunity is being taken for extensive research. The Dutch Church stands on the site of the ancient priory of the Augustine Friars, founded in 1253 by Humphrey de Bohun, godfather of Edward I. The building has been many times restored, repaired and renewed. It was in 1550 that it was granted to the Dutch refugees, and it still remains the focal-point of religious life among the Dutch community in London. In Austin Friars there have been found in modern times cinerary urns of Celtic origin.

LONDON OLD, AN[D] LONDON NEW

The Progress of the Festival Centrepiece; Excavations in Austin Friars; Restoring Ancient Charterhouse

THE RESTORATION OF THE CHARTERHOUSE, FORMERLY ONE OF THE[SE] in Finsbury, to which thirteen pensioners have just returned [to] School. Several of the walls in this court are survivals of [the]

In 1611 Thomas Sutton, a coal-owner from Newcastle, founded a hospital eighty poor and aged gentlemen, a school for forty poor boys, and a cha[pel] in buildings which had formerly housed the monastery or priory of Salutation. Of the three seventeenth-century foundations, only the hospital chapel remain in London, for the school, which developed into a great p[ublic] school, was removed to Godalming in 1872. At the beginning of the war, h[ow]ever, the hospital, too, was evacuated to Surrey, and very shortly afterwards [the] of the Charterhouse was extensively damaged by bombing. Now, follow[ing] restoration work, thirteen pensioners have returned to London in order to

THE CENTREPIECE OF THE FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN—LOOKING ACROSS THE RIVER FROM CHARING CROSS TO THE SOUTH BANK SITE WHERE THE EXTERIOR OF MOST OF THE BUILDINGS IS NOW COMPLETE AND WORK IS GOING AHEAD WITH ALL SPEED ON FITTING-OUT OPERATIONS IN READINESS FOR THE INAUGURAL DAY IN MAY, WHEN THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL WILL BE OPENED BY THE KING: The Royal Festival Hall, which is seen in the centre of the picture, has been built by Holland and Hannen and Cubitts at a cost of about £2,250,000, and will be a permanent feature of the South Bank after the rest of the Great Exhibition has been swept away. In the extreme foreground is one of the landing stages from which boats will operate between the river stations and the two Exhibition sites, the other site being the Pleasure Gardens at Battersea. On the left of the Royal Festival Hall is the Old Shot Tower, which is being preserved as an integral feature of the Festival Exhibition. On the summit of the tower is a gun, which was to have been used as a mounting for an aerial by which visitors to the Festival would be able to send impulses to the moon and see them reflected back. The aerial would have been operated by remote control by apparatus in the Dome of Discovery, which is seen beyond Hungerford Bridge in the upstream sequence of the Exhibition. The "moon gun" idea has now been abandoned.

ITECTURAL RELICS OF LONDON: The newly-restored Washhouse Court eir temporary accommodation at Godalming, Surrey, near Charterhouse nastic buildings. Charterhouse was severely damaged during the war.

up residence at the hospital in Washhouse Court. Originally, the number of poor brethren was fixed at eighty, a figure reduced later, because of the revenues, to sixty. To-day the brethren number only thirteen, as no vacancies have been filled since 1939. The regulations provide that the brethren must be bachelors or widowers, members of the Church of England, over sixty years of age, and must have belonged to a profession or have been artists. With the restoration of Washhouse Court more or less complete, the next section to receive attention will be another block of buildings in which twelve more pensioners will be housed. Then will follow the restoration of Master's Court and the Great Hall.

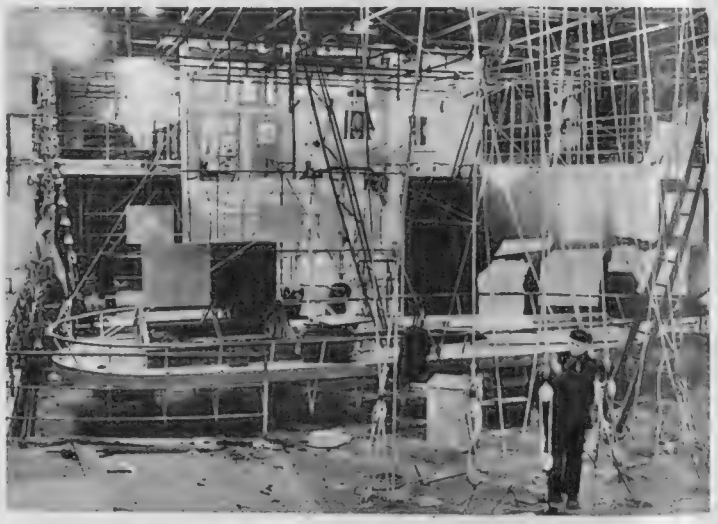
A PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT IN THE BOMBED AREA OF ST. PAUL'S—THE GARDEN OF REMEMBRANCE SITUATED BETWEEN WATLING STREET AND CANNON STREET: It is hoped the £34,000-garden will be ready in time for the opening of the Festival of Britain. Designed by Professor A. E. Richardson, R.A., the garden will consist of a raised enclosure of terraced stone walls screened by lime-trees along three sides. In the centre will be a sunken lawn, the west end of which will be closed by a stone wall carrying bronze masks from which water will flow. The sunken lawn will be framed by a lavender hedge and a continuous flower-bed on three sides. During the Festival months the garden will be adorned with masts carrying banners with heraldic devices, and an information centre for visitors will be available at the east end. The west end will form a semi-circular rostrum with a semi-circular stone seat. As the garden is intended to be a permanent improvement, its cost is not being included in the City's estimates for Festival arrangements.

CONVERSION WORK IN PROGRESS ON THE FLIGHT-DECK OF THE "CAMPANIA," THE 16,000-TON FORMER NAVAL FERRY AIRCRAFT-CARRIER WHICH, AS THE FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN EXHIBITION SHIP, WILL TOUR BRITISH PORTS THIS SUMMER: The *Campania*, which was originally built as a cargo vessel, being refitted as a ferry carrier after the war, is now undergoing her second transformation in the Birkenhead yard of Cammell Laird.

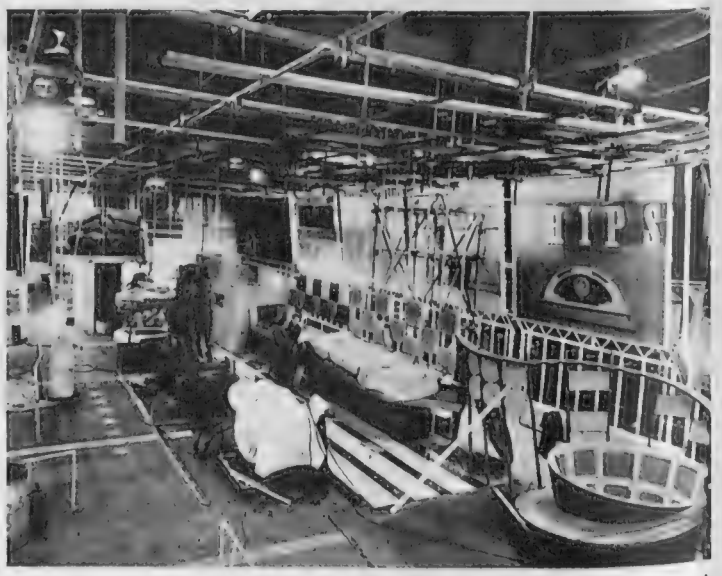
FITTING OUT THE FESTIVAL SHIP

The Ferry Carrier is Converted to Her New Role at Cammell Laird's Yard

It is believed that the 16,000-ton *Campania*, which will be a floating replica of the South Bank Exhibition in London, may go on a world or Commonwealth tour at the end of the Festival. Apart from the flight-deck, the whole of the display will be in the 300-ft.-long hangar. Exhibits will illustrate the origins of the British Isles and British People; agriculture, mineral wealth, industry, sea and shipping and British discoveries. A section will deal with the domestic side of British life, and another will deal with Britain's coastline. The *Campania*, now being converted from her war role of ferry aircraft-carrier, has been loaned to the Festival authorities by the Admiralty for two years. The ship, with restaurant, saloon bar and open-air café, will first visit Southampton early in May. Then she sails on to Dundee, Newcastle, Hull, Plymouth, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Birkenhead and Glasgow. She will have a crew of 120 and about that number of Festival staff in addition.



WITHIN THE EXHIBITION HANGAR OF THE FESTIVAL SHIP: Fitting-out operations in progress at Birkenhead, where the vessel is being made ready for her journey to Southampton, the first port of call in her round-Britain tour during the coming summer months.



TO TOUR BRITAIN ON A MISSION OF ENLIGHTENMENT: *Left*—A bows-on view of the *Campania* during painting operations at Birkenhead. Her bows will be adorned with the words "Festival Ship." *Right*—Exhibits being prepared inside the great hangar. Many of them will relate to Britain's achievements in the realm of shipping. There is room in the hangar for an exhibition on a considerable scale, as it is 300 ft. in length. The ship itself is 540 ft. long.

A DESTROYER WHICH IS COSTING AS MUCH AS THE "DREADNOUGHT"

Lady Mountbatten Launches the "Duchess," the Seventh and Last-but-one of the Daring-class of Destroyers, the Largest in the Navy

THE FOURTH SEA LORD ACCOMPANIES HIS WIFE TO THE LAUNCHING CEREMONY OF THE "DUCHESS": Vice-Admiral Earl Mountbatten looks on as the Countess pulls the lever to launch Britain's latest destroyer from John Thornycroft's yard at Southampton.

The Daring-class destroyers which are an expansion of the Battle-class design, are the largest warships of their type ever built for the Royal Navy. They almost fall into the light-cruiser category, especially as they have the typical cruiser gun-turret disposition. The cost of these destroyers, and especially of the seventh vessel of the class, was referred to by Earl Mountbatten when replying to the toast of the guests at the luncheon following the launch of H.M.S. *Duchess*. He said that the cost of the *Duchess*, when completed, would be almost exactly the same as that of the famous 17,900-ton battleship *Dreadnought*, which was launched in 1906. The battleship, the ninth to bear the name, cost £1,813,100. She was the forerunner of the modern battleship and was larger, faster and more costly than any earlier British warship. She had a length of 526 ft. and a beam of 82 ft. *Dreadnought* was the first warship of any nationality, larger than a light cruiser, to be equipped with turbine machinery.

H.M.S. "DUCHESS" TAKES THE WATER—THE SEVENTH VESSEL OF THE DARING-CLASS OF DESTROYERS SEEN AFTER HER LAUNCHING AT SOUTHAMPTON: The ship was launched from the Woolston yard of John Thornycroft, and the naming ceremony was performed by Lady Mountbatten, wife of the Fourth Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Earl Mountbatten. When the sixth warship of the same class, *Delight*, was launched some few months ago, Admiral Sir Michael Denny, the Third Sea Lord, said that in future the trend would be towards smaller destroyers. He also said that the members of the Daring-class were comparable to the light cruiser of about twenty years ago, and if war broke out their task would, in fact, be that usually assigned to units of a cruiser squadron. In destroyers, Sir Michael indicated, the Admiralty now requires something considerably smaller, and with different fighting qualities.

LAUNCHED DURING A SOUTH-WESTERLY GALE AND RAIN—BRITAIN'S NEW DESTROYER LEAVES THE SLIPWAY: H.M.S. *Duchess* has a displacement of 2,610 tons (3,500 tons when fully loaded), an overall length of 390 ft. and a beam of 43 ft. Her main armament will consist of six 4·5-in. guns in twin-turrets, while above the waterline there will be two pentad torpedo-tubes. Like the seven other destroyers of her class she will be powered by Parsons geared steam turbines.

CATTLE-RAISING IN THE ROMANTIC LOCHABER COUNTRY, ON THE SOUTHERN RU
OF BEN NEVIS, WHERE MR. J. W. HOBBS IS APPLYING WESTERN CANA
RANCHING METHODS ON HIS VAST PROPERTY: Scottish cowboys are
driving a small herd across country, and in the background are the p
hills of Lochaber in their mantles of snow. Cattle are appearing in increa
numbers in the Highlands, and to-day it is estimated that there are 228,
more beef cattle in Scotland than there were in 1941, thanks in la
measure to the enthusiasm of such men as Lord Lovat and Mr. J. W. Hob

CONSTRUCTING A WOODEN CATTLE PRESS WHICH MAKES INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION FOR EACH FRISKY CALF A SIMPLE MATTER: The press is being put up under the expert eye of Mr. Charles Palmer, who acts as farm manager to Mr. Hobbs at Lochaber.

CATTLE-RANCHING AMID THE GLEN OF LOCHABER

An English-born Landowner Tries Out Western Canadian Methods Amid the Rugged Country Flanking Ben Nevis

A century ago cattle herds virtually disappeared from the Scottish Highlands. Sheep and then deer for the sportsman's gun took their place, while bracken invaded the idle pastures. Now cattle are coming back to the glens again, bringing with them hopes of an economic revival.

Their return is due to a few bold, far-sighted farmers, convinced that large-scale methods are the answer. Their methods differ. In the Fraser country near Inverness Lord Lovat, the Commando leader in the last war, is using much of his 30,000 acres in Strath Farrar—formerly a deer forest—for summer grazing. At the western end of the Great Glen, Hampshire-born Mr. J. W. Hobbs, the first landowner to apply Western Canadian methods in Britain, is wintering his herd out on his Lochaber ranch, skirting the flank of Ben Nevis. Added to his silage is purchased hay and grain from his own whisky distillery nearby.

Despite the Arctic cold on Britain's highest mountain towering over 4,000 ft. above, the ranch seldom experiences severe winters, due largely to the warm Gulf Stream lapping Western Scotland's shores. Bracken, moor grasses and heather have been torn from the hillsides in the intensive rehabilitation drive of the last four years, and now 150 reclaimed acres are green pastures, with further areas on the way. Rough pastures have all been surface-drained.

The slow maturity of local Highland cattle outweighed the advantages of their hardiness for Mr. Hobbs and he has introduced "Irish Crosses" from Western Ireland, a strain of Aberdeen-Angus cows with Hereford blood in their make-up. A third cross has since been introduced on the ranch—White Short- bulls—resulting in blue-grey calves.

After his four-year assault on his h formerly a sheep farm infested with she tick, Mr. Hobbs is satisfied he has succeed and his latest "crop" of calves is com along well. In past years the annual ca rate has been as much as 95 per cent. and negligible mortality has been the result inoculation against various diseases.

Now this is no longer an experiment the Great Glen Cattle Ranch is attract interest far beyond Britain itself. Rec visitors to the ranch have included the Arg tine Ambassador in London, Señor Ca Hogan, and a party of Argentines.

Encouraged by the success to date, M Hobbs now plans to increase his herd to 1,0 head, once sufficient land has been reclai to grow silage crops for the extra win feeding which is needed.

It takes two years to get rid of the bracke that choking weed which holds so much of th Highlands in its clutches. After the cat have trampled it down, the "prairie buster plough turns up the roots for the winter fro to kill and then the summer sun to decay. B the end of the second winter the ground i ready for the first sown crop.

"Canny" Highland farmers have watched the transformation with astonishment, an already some of Mr. Hobbs's neighbours hav introduced silos on their farms.

With short and speedy communications t the meat-hungry cities of the south, ran ambitious cattle-rearing ventures are helpi to put new life into the Highlands, in additio to the great strides being made in the vast pow hydro-electricity undertakings.

SPOTTING THE HERDS: Mr. Charles Palmer, manager for Mr. Hobbs at Lochaber, always keeps his telescope handy when touring the 5,000-acre estate. He travels round the property in a saloon car—that is to say, when snow does not block the farm tracks.

THE SILAGE PIT WHERE WINTER FEED FOR THE CATTLE IS STORED: Ensilage or silage is the process of storing and preserving succulent fodder (green corn, clover, etc.) in airtight silos or pits by compression and partial fermentation. Peas and beans, cut green, are often stored in these long pits, and as an extra ingredient to his silage Mr. Hobbs adds the wet-grain by-product from his distillery. It is known in Scotland as "draff."

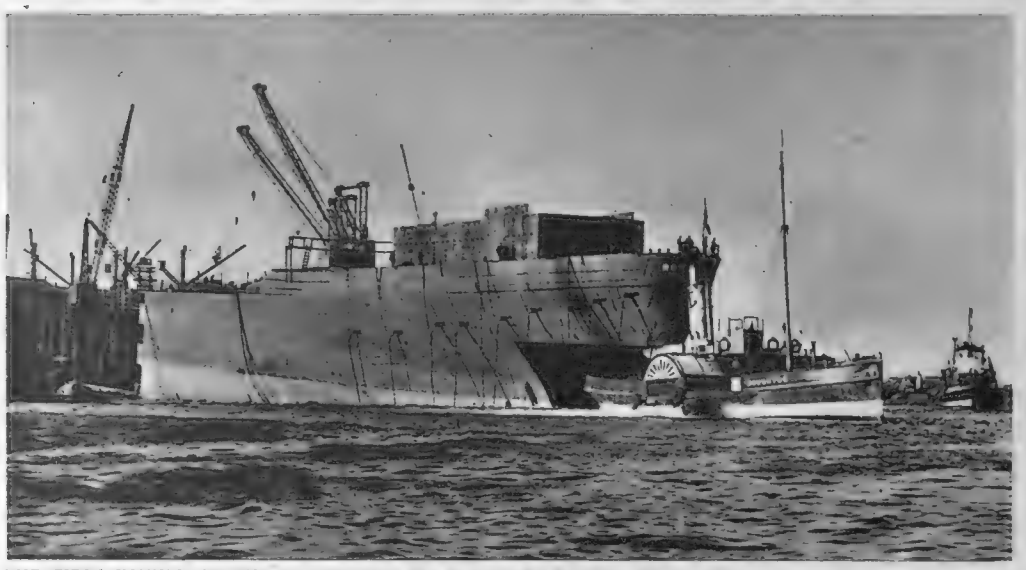
THE HIGHLAND RANCHER: Mr. Joseph William Hobbs, Hampshire-born but with a strong Canadian accent denoting his years across the Atlantic, standing outside his home at Inverlochy Castle. This is not the historic Inverlochy marking the scene of the bloody Argyll-Montrose conflict, but the nineteenth-century mansion where Queen Victoria once spent a holiday. Later Mr. Chamberlain stayed here for a rest on his return from Munich and during the war it served as a Commando training headquarters.

DRIVING CATTLE ALONG THE GREAT GLEN ROAD: A scene such as this is indicative of the revival in Highland economy. Mr. Hobbs is the first to admit that ranching on the scale he has adopted requires ample capital and the means to await the return over a period of years. He is hopeful that either by private companies or by syndicates many of the Highland glens can be opened up to cattle-ranching on a similar scale to his own—with a ready market waiting in the south for beef.

HOME NEWS from LONDON and the PROVINCES

The Conservative Women's Conference at Westminster; a Ship is Launched on the Wear; Floods in the Waveney V

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE CONSERVATIVE WOMEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETS AT THE CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER, AND BLAMES THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE H COST OF LIVING: *Left*—A general view of the hall where 2,700 delegates from all parts of the country met last week. They heard Mrs. T. A. Emmett (of Amb Sussex), the chairman, who is seen standing back to camera, advise them to give the Government "some real body blows." *Right*—Mrs. Churchill addressing conference, with Lord Woolton, chairman of the Conservative Party, seated near her. A cost-of-living resolution, which was passed unanimously, was move Dr. Isobel Barnett, who said that six years of Socialist Government "had brought only empty promises, empty purses and very nearly a vegetarian diet. We told that Mr. Morrison is wooing women voters," she declared. "The message we send him from this conference is that he should take some lessons in court



THE FIRST TANKER IN THE WORLD TO BE BUILT IN TWO PARTS: An hour before it was scheduled to enter the river there was a large crowd on the north bank of the Wear at Sunderland to see the launch of the 290-ft. after-end of the first tanker in the world to be built in two parts. The half-ship was launched without ceremony from the Strand Slipway Yard of John Crown and Sons for Olsen and Ugelstad, of Oslo. Although the name *Rondefjell* was painted on the stern, the official naming ceremony will not be performed until Crowns complete the 275-ft. fore part, probably in September. The two parts will be joined in the Middle Dock and Engineering Company's 640-ft.-long dock at South Shields, and the result will be a 23,000-ton tanker. In addition to carrying out this work, the Middle Dock Co. will construct a number of cargo tanks. The vessel is being constructed in two parts because Crowns—the Wear's smallest yard—have not got a berth which is capable of accommodating so large a ship.

THE OPENING OF THE CELEBRATIONS COMMEMORATING THE 250TH A VERSARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GO IN FOREIGN PARTS: Six English-born bishops are commissioned by Bishop of London to carry greetings to areas where the Society has wo From left to right outside St. Martin-in-the-Fields are the S.P.G. ema to the West Indies (the Rt. Rev. A. H. Howe Browne, formerly B of Bloemfontein); to Africa (the Dean of Manchester, the Rt. Rev. Wilson); to Australia and New Zealand (the Bishop of Kensington Rt. Rev. C. Eastaugh); the Lord Bishop of London; to India (the B of Jarrow, the Rt. Rev. J. A. Ramsbottom); to America (the Bish Newcastle, the Rt. Rev. N. B. Hudson) and to Canada (the Most G. C. Hubback, formerly Metropolitan of India). These envoys wi replicas of the charter granted by William III to the Society in

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT LIGHTS GO ON AGAIN: When this picture was taken a few days ago a test was being made of the Victoria Embankment lighting between Westminster Bridge and Temple Gardens. This lighting has not been in use since the beginning of the war in 1939. War damage and other repairs to the lamp standards and lanterns have been carried out and, where necessary, the damaged lanterns have been replaced. It is intended to bring this lighting and that on the Embankment between Temple Gardens and Blackfriars Bridge into use at the beginning of the Festival of Britain. Repairs are also being carried out to the series of lamps between Chelsea Bridge and Albert Bridge.

REPAIRING THE CARRIAGEWAY OF ALBERT BRIDGE TO TAKE THE GREAT WEIGHT OF FESTIVAL TRAFFIC: Men engaged in laying planks across the main timbers of the bridge, which have also been taken up and renovated wherever necessary. The bridge has been closed for several weeks, but it is hoped by night-and-day work to have it ready for the opening of the Battersea Pleasure Gardens. The cost of the bridge repairs is estimated at £40,000. The work is being carried out by Richard Costain, who are also big contractors for much of the Festival of Britain work, including the Dome of Discovery. Albert Bridge was built in 1873. It has never been able to carry heavy vehicles and does not take buses.

WIDESPREAD FLOODING IN THE WAVENEY VALLEY, ON THE BORDERS OF NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK : The flood-waters are seen after spreading far and wide in the Bungay area. Throughout the Midlands, the Eastern Counties and Southern England there was tremendous flooding last week, a month's rainfall having taken place in the space of nine days. Among the great rivers of England which were in spate were the Thames, the Severn and the Ouse. In the Thames Valley hundreds of acres were under water. At Teddington the estimated rate of flow of the river was 5,000,000,000 gallons as compared with a standard daily average for April of 1,404,000,000 gallons. The Severn rose steadily throughout its length. A.A. patrols were active on all the main roads where flood danger existed. The Windsor-Staines road was among those closed to traffic, having been inundated to a depth of 6 ins. At Nayland, in Suffolk, there was 2 ft. of water on the road between Sudbury and Colchester.

THE BUDGET DAY POLITICAL STORM : Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Labour, followed by Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, as they left St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, after seeing Mr. Attlee, presumably about the burning question of charges imposed by the Budget on certain classes of National Health Service patients. Two days later Mr. Bevan told the Parliamentary Labour Party that he did not intend to resign as Minister of Labour, and it was assumed that Mr. Wilson did not intend to resign either. Mr. Wilson's position gave rise to considerable comment, many Socialists being surprised to find him associated with Mr. Bevan in the attempt to defeat Chancellor Gaitskell's proposals.

On right—

THE OLD ORDER CHANGES IN SOUTH LONDON : The people of Purley, Croydon, Norbury and Streatham have said farewell to the trams which have run in their area for seventy years. Buses have now taken over on 30 more miles of tram routes, completing the third stage of the London Transport conversion scheme. To mark the end of the tram era special commemoration trams ran at midnight from Purley to Thornton Heath, and from Norbury to Streatham. This picture shows one of the trams manned by the Streatham Ratepayers' Association. The passengers paid 5s. each for a souvenir ticket, and the proceeds go to charity.

THE LORD MAYOR AND LADY MAYORESS OF LONDON VISIT THE ROYAL MINT TO SEE THE FIRST OF THE SPECIAL FESTIVAL FIVE-SHILLING PIECES BEING MINTED : The Lord Mayor is holding in his hands two of the five-shilling pieces, and at the same time he watches how the coins come from the press. Standing behind him is the Master of the Mint, Mr. L. L. H. Thompson. As the coin is intended to be a commemorative piece, it is being struck from specially polished dies, and will be supplied in a case at 5s. 6d. It will be obtainable at the South Bank Exhibition. The cupro-nickel coin will be legal currency. Its weight and composition will be that laid down in the schedule to the Coinage Act of 1946.

FESTIVAL PLAYS IN REHEARSAL

HELPMANN AND OLIVIER DISCUSS THE FESTIVAL PRODUCTION OF BERNARD SHAW'S "CÆSAR AND CLEOPATRA": Sir Laurence Olivier is to present Shaw's play and Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra* at the St. James's Theatre next month. Robert Helpmann is to play Apollodorus in *Cæsar and Cleopatra* and Octavius Cæsar in *Antony and Cleopatra*. Sir Laurence will be Julius Cæsar in the Shaw play and Antony in the Shakespeare, and Miss Vivien Leigh plays the two Cleopatras. Both plays are being produced by Michael Benthall and will be presented in Manchester before the London opening of *Cæsar and Cleopatra* on May 10; which will be followed by *Antony and Cleopatra*. The two plays will then run alternately in the repertory for the season. This will be the first time that Sir Laurence and Lady Olivier have acted together since the 1949 Old Vic season.

JUDY GARLAND CONQUERS THE PALLADIUM AUDIENCE: The film star's first stage appearance in England has placed her well in the front line of the American invaders of the English music hall. As the little girl in the film *The Wizard of Oz*, Judy Garland sang her way into the affections of audiences all over the world before the war, and, since then, she has been making films continuously until a short time ago. Many among the audience which greeted her first appearance at the London Palladium already knew her films, and she gave them several of the songs that she first sang on the screen. "The Easter Parade" was one, and the still-popular "Over the Rainbow" from *The Wizard of Oz* was another. During her first performance Miss Garland fell while taking a bow. "The one thing I feared," she said, "was falling down on my opening in London. But I felt much better after that fall."

PREPARING FOR THE FESTIVAL REVIVAL OF JAMES ELROY FLECKER'S "HASSAN" AT THE CAMBRIDGE THEATRE: Elizabeth Sellars, André Huguenet and Hilda Simms, who will play Yasmin, Hassan and Pervaneh, look at their costume designs for the new production. The new *Hassan* will be produced by Basil Dean, who was responsible for the original production. It was at His Majesty's Theatre that the Arabian Nights entertainment made its first great success in 1923, and ran for 281 performances. It has not since been revived on the professional stage. Yasmin was then played by Cathleen Nesbitt and by Fay Compton; Pervaneh by Laura Cowie and Hassan by Henry Ainley. Godfrey Tearle was originally cast for Hassan but decided that the part did not suit him, and it is now being played by André Huguenet, a South African, unknown to the London theatre.

GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE: Lady Welby, direct descendant of Jenny Lind, sings at her London home, accompanied by her husband, Sir Oliver Welby. She has just returned from Sweden, where she sang some of her great-grandmother's songs on the radio. It was at the Haymarket Theatre, in 1847, that Jenny Lind made her first appearance in London in Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable*. She created a sensation. Her soprano voice was perhaps the most beautiful ever heard, remarkable for its range, texture and brilliance. She was also a great actress. Barbara Lind (Lady Welby) did not start her singing career until her two sons were grown up, unlike her famous forbear, who made her opera debut at sixteen.

THE DRESS REHEARSAL AT RICHMOND STATION, YORKS, OF THE PLAN FOR DEALING WITH THE "Z" RESERVISTS WHEN THEY ARRIVE THIS SUMMER FOR TRAINING AT CATTERICK CAMP: 450 soldiers, taking the part of reservists, queued-up at the station and were watched by officers of Northern Command as they made their way down the various lanes allotted to them, some to headquarters, R.A.S.C., Bapaume Lines, some to 2nd Training Regiment, Mons Lines, others to 1st Training Regiment, Loos Lines, 4th Training Regiment, or Reme Workshops. The operation, which started at Richmond Station, where every precaution was taken to see men joined the right queue, covered each stage of the intake, including medical examination, kitting-out, documentation and all those other items concerned—externally, at any rate—with the conversion of civilians into soldiers. The lessons learnt by the Catterick rehearsal will in due course be made known throughout Northern Command.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO "Z" RESERVISTS

A PREVIEW OF THE ARMY'S PLAN TO DEAL WITH THE SPECIAL SUMMER INTAKE

On left—

AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS' FOREIGN SERVICE: A pipe-band welcome for the 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, returning to Southampton aboard the troopship *Dilwara* after seventeen years' service overseas. The Battalion has been serving abroad since 1934 and came home from the West Indies, where it had been stationed during its service in Jamaica and British Honduras. Only one man, R.S.M. McCaffey, has served with the Battalion for the full seventeen years. The Inniskilling pipes differ from other regimental pipes inasmuch as their chanter has an extended range, thereby giving them a wider variety of tunes.

THE PRESS HEARS THE NEWS WHICH SET THE WIRES BUZZING IN WASHINGT
Mr. Joseph Short, the Presidential Secretary, telling reporters at a l a.m. me that President Truman had dismissed General MacArthur from all his comm

Probably not since Chancellor Bismarck was dropped by the German Emperor has there been a dismissal of one man which has proved quite so dramatic as the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur by President Truman. Inevitably the fall of this modern Coriolanus must have immense repercussions, and the reverberations of President Truman's characteristically bold action must go round the world. The question that now arises is, will MacArthur, brought down from his high place as virtual ruler of Japan, seek to enter the political arena in the United States, touring the country in support of his own theories on outright war against the Communists and generally carrying the banner of Right Wing Republicanism? The next few days may provide the answer to the question, and meanwhile it is clear that the fallen General is not deaf to the blandishments of the Washington politicians who want him to make an entry into the United States *en grande* and engage in a "whistle-stop" train tour of the continent. The dismissal of MacArthur brings to an end, it is said, an ancient feud in the ranks of the military hierarchy in the United States, the feud between Generals Pershing and Woods which began when Pr ident W passed over Woods to appoint P shing mander of the American Expedi ry For Europe. In those days General Mac thur w protégé of Woods and General Georg Marshal Secretary of Defence, was the p tégé of Per The battle between Woods and Pers g pro ists has gone on ever since, with s mes M and sometimes MacArthur as th nant MacArthur was born seventy- ars a Little Rock, Arkansas, the son eral MacArthur, a Civil War veteran later American Chief of Staff and was t G of the Philippines. It was in th Worl that Douglas MacArthur ros mete In 1917 he was promoted Col l app Chief of Staff of the 42nd D He commanded the Division in so the ha fighting in France. By the end First War MacArthur was a Brigadier l, ha wounded twice, gassed once, cit on time valour and decorated thirty-sev by Governments. He had won ally medal that the United States A. ld b

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR RETURNS FROM ONE OF HIS NUMEROUS VISITS TO THE FRONT LINE IN KOREA: Last week President Truman took Washington and the world by surprise by dismissing MacArthur from all his commands and by appointing Lieut.-General Ridgway to take over immediately. The President sent the following message to MacArthur which arrived at the Supreme Commander's Tokyo home about twenty minutes after MacArthur had heard the news on the wireless. The message read: "I deeply regret that it becomes my duty as President and Commander-in-Chief of the United States military forces to replace you as Supreme Commander, Allied Powers; Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command; Commander-in-Chief, Far East; and Commanding General, U.S. Army, Far East. You will turn over your commands, effective at once, to Lieut.-General Ridgway. You are authorised to have issued such orders as are necessary to complete desired travel to such place as you select. My reasons for your replacement will be made public concurrently with the delivery to you of the foregoing order."

GENERAL MacARTHUR WITH HIS FIELD COMMANDER, WHO NOW SUCCEEDS HIM IN TOKYO: Talking with Lieut.-General Ridgway during a recent visit to the front line. In all, MacArthur made fifteen visits to the front, and at seventy-one years of age he has repeatedly shown himself proof against physical fatigue.

GENERAL MacARTHUR WITH THE SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT, WHOM HE TWICE REINSTATED IN HIS CAPITA The General with Syngman Rhee at Seoul. This is a somewhat rare picture of MacArthur, show the modern Coriolanus without his famous peaked cap. The hair has hardly a speck of gr

THE DISMISSAL OF GENERAL MacARTHUR FROM ALL HIS COMMANDS

SOME KEY FIGURES IN A CONTROVERSY WHICH HAS DEEPLY SHAKEN OFFICIAL WASHINGTON

LIEUT.-GENERAL MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, UPON WHOM HONOURS HAVE FALLEN THICK AND FAST: With the death of General Walton Walker, Ridgway became Field Commander in Korea. Now, with the dismissal of MacArthur, he succeeds him in all his commands. Ridgway is a tough, aggressive leader rather of the type of the late General Patton, whom he also resembles in his habit of going conspicuously armed. In this picture he is seen with two grenades adorning his harness. In the Second World War Ridgway won distinction with the paratroops in Sicily and Italy, and later in France and on the Rhine. Men under him admire his directness and his courage. He is a keen believer in air travel. At the battle-front in Korea he invariably travels by helicopter.

MRS. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, WIFE OF AMERICA'S FAR EASTERN COMMANDER, AND THEIR SON ARTHUR MacARTHUR PAY A VISIT TO THE "MIGHTY MO": This picture was taken a week or two ago when they were conducted round the *Missouri* by Vice-Admiral D. Strubel, who is followed by Captain George C. Wright, commanding officer of the battleship. Arthur MacArthur, now aged thirteen, was born at Manila, in the Philippines, and, at the time of writing, has never visited the United States of America. He has been living with his father and mother in their Tokyo apartment in the U.S. Embassy, and is privately tutored. His Christian name is that of his grandfather, Lieut.-General Arthur MacArthur. Mrs. MacArthur, who is the second wife of the General, met her husband-to-be while travelling out to the Philippines. She comes from a wealthy Tennessee family.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA: Lieut.-General James Van Fleet, seen in this picture during his time in Greece, when he headed the American military mission, has now succeeded Lieut.-General Ridgway in command of the ground forces. Van Fleet's experiences in Greece have fitted him admirably for a war in which the enemy can play hide-and-seek across the frontier, as they can between Manchuria and North Korea. Strangely enough, Van Fleet encountered this same type of frustrating fighting when he was a much younger man in 1916 and serving on the Mexican border against the bandit followers of Pancho Villa. When Van Fleet heard of his new appointment in Korea he was on holiday in Florida.

SHE MINISTERS TO THE PRISONER OF YEU : Madame Petain, wife of the ex-Marshal of France, being interviewed in her bed-sitting-room in the island hotel where she lives with great simplicity, spending much of her time preparing for her daily visits to the fort where Petain is incarcerated. Madame Petain is so crippled with rheumatism that she leaves her room only to walk to the taxi which takes her to the fort. On April 9 it was reported that Petain's health had deteriorated considerably. He was suffering from a severe chill and his wife and doctor were constantly at his side. Petain will be ninety-six on April 24. Of recent weeks there have been repeated demands for his release from his island prison off the Vendean coast. In February police had to disperse demonstrators outside Notre Dame, in Paris, after Mgr. Feltin the Archbishop of Paris, had called for "a profound prayer" for the ex-Marshal.

ARTURO TOSCANINI FLIES TO ITALY : The famed conductor being escorted by his s... Walter Toscanini (left), Samuel Chotzinoff, musical director of the Natio... Broadcasting Corporation, and his daughter, Mrs. Horowitz. He was about t... board a plane at the International Airport, New York, en route to Milan t... join his ailing wife, Carla. Toscanini, born at Parma in 1867, was for m... years c... ductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and in 1922 he was ... cond... at the Scala, Milan, which had been rebuilt under his advice. His inab... conc... at the opening of the Royal Festival Hall in London has caused keen ... pointm... among concert-goers in England. Toscanini is still regarded as the gre... cond... in the world, despite his advanced years. Many say he is the greatest ... tor s... Nikisch, the Hungarian musician who was at one time chief conductor at Leipzi... at Bo...

PERSONALITIES

Madame Petain and Madame Montessori : Tito Reorganizes the Constitution : Edg... Hoover and America's Mounting Crime

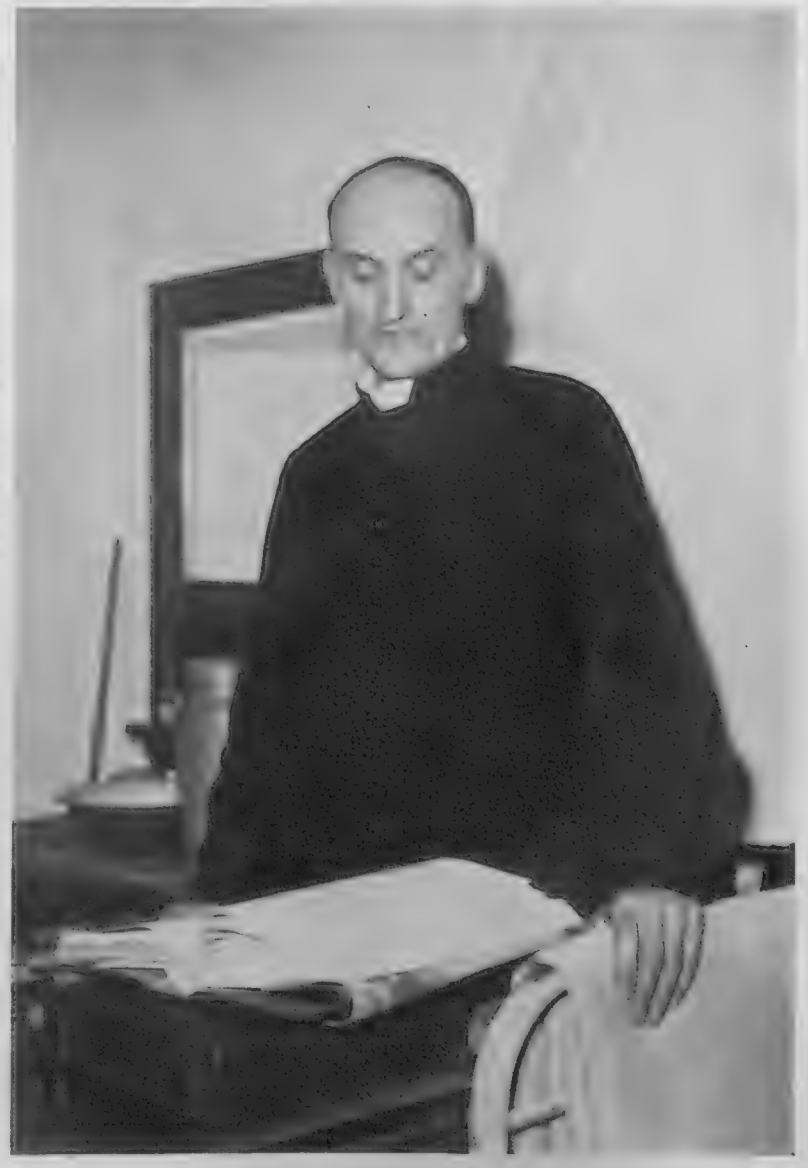
MR. LESLIE HORE-BELISHA PAYS A VISIT TO ISRAEL : The former Minister for War arriving at Lydda Airport with Mrs. Hore-Belisha, where they were received by Mr. Yohanan Meroz (left), Assistant Director of the British Commonwealth Division of the Israeli Foreign Ministry. Mr. Hore-Belisha, whose Parliamentary career began over a quarter of a century ago, when he represented the Liberal interests, is now a Conservative, but his efforts to regain his place in Parliament have been unsuccessful. He was elected to Westminster City Council in 1947.

MADAME MARIA MONTESSORI, WHO HAS BEEN NOMINATED AS A CANDI... DATE FOR THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR PEACE IN 1951 : This picture wa... taken during a recent lecture given by the distinguished Italian... educationist in Rome. Born at Chiaravalle, near Ancona, in 1870, ... Madame Montessori took a medical degree in Rome in 1894 and ... acted as assistant doctor to a psychiatric clinic for mentally deficient... children. From this and her experience as head of a State institute for the... education of such children, she learnt much that went to form her own system... of education. Her methods, based mainly on the sense of touch, have achieved... startling results and are described in her book, *The Montessori System*, and... other works which have been freely translated into foreign languages. Madame... Montessori was appointed a Government inspector of Italian schools in 192...

TITO'S YUGOSLAVIA TAKES A FURTHER STEP TOWARDS SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY—MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ TITO, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, AT WORK ON STATE AFFAIRS IN HIS OFFICIAL RESIDENCE IN BELGRADE: At the beginning of this month it became known that the reconstruction of the Federal Government of Yugoslavia was being undertaken, direct control over heavy industry, public utilities and social welfare being transferred to the six Republican Governments of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro. In announcing this change in the structure of the Yugoslav State, Mr. Boris Kidric, President of the General Planning Commission, and a prominent member of the Politburo, declared that, as a result of decentralisation, the size of the Federal Government would be reduced drastically, and altogether nine Ministers would lose office. He said the State Planning Commission and the general directorates for the steel, non-ferrous metals, petroleum and machine construction industries had been abolished. He also listed as abolished the Ministries of Labour Liberated Territories, Railroads Transportation and Post and Telegraph, and the Federal Committees for National Health, Social Welfare, the film industry, local trade, tourism and waterworks. It is said that Marshal Tito has been convinced for some time that local authorities have not been exploiting all the economic possibilities in their areas, and that he hopes that, as a result of shouldering them with many more responsibilities, they may now begin to take the initiative

J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, TAKES THE STAND BEFORE THE SENATE CRIME INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON: Mr. Hoover declared that if State and local laws were strictly enforced organised gambling could be wiped out in the United States within forty-eight hours. He told the Committee that the country's population had increased 14·3 per cent. since 1940, while serious crimes had increased by 18 per cent. He listed the following serious crimes as committed on a single average day in 1950: 301 felonious killings or assaults; 146 robberies; 1,129 places burglarised; 468 stolen automobiles, and 2,861 thefts of other types. At another stage in his evidence Mr. Hoover said: "Law enforcement officers are the people's representatives. They are not persons with unlimited power. They must obey those under whom they hold office. If they are dominated by the criminal-aligned politician, ruthless rackets and vice are inevitable. Law-enforcement officials in our nation, for the most part, are honest and anxious to do a good job."

On right—**ARCHBISHOP ALOYSIUS STEPINAC, IMPRISONED SPIRITUAL LEADER OF YUGOSLAVIA'S 7,000,000 ROMAN CATHOLICS, IN HIS CELL AT LEPOGLAVA WHICH HE ENTERED NEARLY 4½ YEARS AGO AFTER CONVICTION OF WARTIME COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS: The fifty-two-year-old prelate has just declared in an interview that a compromise solution of differences between the Church and Yugoslavia's Government could and should be worked out in the interests of both.** In firm tones he emphasized that there could be no compromise with one basic point—a clear-cut division between Church authority over spiritual matters and State control over temporal affairs. A man of medium height, wiry and obviously in good health, Archbishop Stepinac stood throughout the hour-long interview. The interview dealt largely with relations between the Church and State with little reference to the tense situation involving the Soviet-dominated Cominform, the democracies of the West, and Yugoslavia's own independent position. At the outset of the interview, Archbishop Stepinac was informed that any statement he cared to make would be recorded accurately and reported completely without censorship.



The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

CHAPTERS AND FOOTNOTES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY

The Story of the Nine "Vanguards"; A Portrait of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; Sir Shane Leslie Chooses Five Characters

ON a cold November day in 1944 Princess Elizabeth named and launched a great battleship. It was the ninth of the vessels in the Royal Navy to bear the name of *Vanguard* since 1586, when a little galleon, "low and snug in the water," had been launched from the Royal Yard at Woolwich to begin the line that has made so much illustrious history. NINE VANGUARDS (Hutchinson. 18s.) gives the picture of the parts these great ships have played, from the Armada to the last war, and beyond it, to the visit of the Royal family to South Africa, when they made the voyage out and home in the latest of the line. Lieutenant-Commander P. K. Kemp, R.N., has written of this series of sea epics with a sailor's attention to detail and accuracy, basing much of his account on original letters and contemporary documents, and has added his own feeling for the sea and the men who sail ships on it.

THE QUEENMAKER (Williams and Norgate. 15s.) shows us other chapters of English history, and by no means as glorious, for this is a portrait of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, the man whose plots and whose passion for power had led Jane Grey to the crown and to the executioner's block. Mr. Philip Lindsay knows this period well, and writes of its personages with as much freshness as if they were of our own day and their intrigues as newly disclosed as this morning's news.

The five characters in history of whom Sir Shane Leslie has chosen to write in a new book of essays are, for the most part, English too, and lived during the last hundred years or two. SALUTATION TO FIVE (Hollis and Carter. 10s. 6d.) deals, with this author's customary elegance, spirit and amusing touch of bias, with Mrs. Fitzherbert, wedded wife to the Prince Regent, with Edmond Warre, the great Eton headmaster, with Sir William Butler, one of the very few Boer War generals whose reputation has grown with time, with Tolstoy, who as an old man was visited by the young author, and with Sir Mark Sykes, of whose early death in 1919 Lawrence of Arabia wrote that it was "a tragedy of tragedies, for the Arab sake." An admirably diverse collection, to which I commend you.

IN SEARCH (Constellation. 12s. 6d.) is the autobiography of Mr. Meyer Levin, who has been a novelist, a reporter, and a film-maker of distinction. As he himself announces in the opening line of the book: "This is a book about being a Jew." Mr. Levin grew up in a notoriously tough district of Chicago, and he has worked there, in Europe and in Palestine, which he saw changed into Israel. He is thus both an American and a Jew with the avowed ambition of being a good Jew, and in that respect his autobiography attains a dignity which is in its intention rather than in its expression

In her novels Vicki Baum has proved that she understands with remarkable clarity the workings of the female mind and/or impulses. This ability of hers might be disconcerting for readers of both sexes were it not for the fact that Vicki Baum can tell a story as few people can. Her new novel, DANGER FROM DEER (Michael Joseph. 10s. 6d.), is set partly on a transcontinental train and partly in the San Francisco from which it starts. The protagonists are an inconspicuous but potentially beautiful young woman and her grandmother, one of those deliciously pretty old ladies with silver hair, and a whim of iron. The two women are basically opposed to each other, and at a certain moment of the train trip one of them "falls" off the observation car. Who? And why? Miss Baum is just the writer to supply these answers and a good many unexpected reasons besides.

The novels of Miss I. Compton-Burnett are my delight. Nevertheless, I would not attempt to recommend them to anyone I did not know, but, at the most, to say that these books are in a class by themselves. That class may be the first, second or third, or more possibly, *hors concours*, and in any case they cannot be judged except by individual appreciation. Each novel is written almost entirely in conversation, with the very minimum of description, and with action only suggested through the appearance or disappearance of characters in a dining-room, drawing-room or kitchen. The new novel, which devotees like myself will welcome, is DARKNESS AND DAY (Gollancz. 10s. 6d.), and it treats of a father who has unwittingly married his own daughter. If you are not already used to Miss Compton-Burnett's style, you may be a little startled to learn that this novel, like the others, has great humour, but such is the case.

WHERE CHARLES AND MARY LAMB SPENT THE LAST YEARS OF THEIR UNITED LIVES: The cottage in Church Street, Edmonton, London, N., which the Minister of Local Government and Planning has agreed to list for preservation as a historic building. In 1947 the cottage was up for sale and it was reported at that time to have been offered for £3,500. The essayist and his sister moved into the cottage in 1833.

The Japanese have a proverb that the saddest thing in life is to be born a woman, and doubtless it *would* be sad to be born a Japanese woman. Be that as it may, Mrs. Marjorie Hessell Tiltman's new novel has this phrase as the inspiration of its title, and BORN A WOMAN (Hodder and Stoughton. 12s. 6d.) is a sound and evocative piece of work, with a background of Japan as run by General MacArthur, and the recovering Japanese, by the same token. It is also the story of a man and a woman and their half-wrecked marriage, and, as always with this very human writer, that is the most important part of her theme

THE HOME PLACE (Michael Joseph. 9s. 6d.) is a homely, tough, funny novel about a man who takes his two little boys back to the homestead in Texas where he had grown up, and about their trials and their laughs and their eventual triumphs. It is a delightful book, and Mr. Fred Gipson is to be congratulated on its warm humour and on the unusually sharp sense of location which his writing manages to convey.

Mr. Philip Wylie has written a novel that is sensational, to say the least of it, in spite of the author's explanation of it as a new kind of love-story. THE DISAPPEARANCE (Gollancz. 12s. 6d.) is also a kind of adventure story in which, at one and the same moment, all women, girls and female babies vanish from the world, while at the same time, but on a different parallel (in a Wellsian-Huxleyian way), all males vanish, too, from female sight. In other words, for a number of years, and until they all appear to each other again, men and women have to get on without each other. A problem story with a difference and, in its own odd way, entertaining.

MEG (Peter Davies. 9s. 6d.) is an extraordinary novel, too, in its own terms. This is Mrs. Theodora Keogh's story of a little girl who belongs to a well-connected New York family, goes to one of the best schools in the city, but still leads a full and exciting double life. In this second manifestation the girl runs about with a pack of slum children who accept her on their own terms. She is able, by a precocious caution, to keep her two lives separate, and this is the account of their contrasts.

THE END OF THE CORRIDOR (Collins. 9s. 6d.) is one of those unhappy studies of childhood and adolescence which are apt to set one questioning the eyes and faces of the young as one meets them. Mr. Michael Meyer writes in a mood which one can hardly call nostalgic, since that should imply some longing for old and far-off things, but it would be true to say that his brief novel is entirely focused on the past, whether in donnish humour or younger, more sentient sorrow. There is a problem implicit in this story, too, and one that is none the less significant for being unhappy.

Miss Louise Collis has written of another problem of youth, but in this case it concerns a child, a little, hypersensitive boy whose mother has died and who is surrounded by kindly but unperceptive womenfolk, including boisterous cousins and kindly aunts. He is visited, too, from time to time by his father, who means well in all the horror of the term. WITHOUT A VOICE (Faber and Faber. 10s. 6d.) could be regarded as a tragic story. It is certainly a story sensitively told.

THE TRAVELLING GRAVE (James Barrie. 9s. 6d.) is the less-than-inviting title of Mr. L. P. Hartley's collection of short stories. These have a common denominator of penetration and shrewdness which may or may not make up, in the reader's estimation, for their lack of warmth. They are divided between the contemplation of crime, fantasy, horror and mystery, and none of the twelve tales risks the description of commonplace.

MISCHIEF (Peter Davies. 8s. 6d.) is one of that new type of thrillers which subscribes to the theory that terrified children are an acceptable ingredient of popular fiction. As I say with monotonous regularity, I do not regard this trend as either acceptable, inviting or even more readable than other crime novels which deal with adult criminals and victims. That being said, it remains to note that Charlotte Armstrong has written a very exciting book in the genre.

As Hamlet sought with deep and subtle probes to discover the guilt of the King, to fathom the mind of one whom he was sure was the murderer of his father, so does the skilled lawyer, scorning verbal bullying, put his questions to the accused. His is a great art, and in NOTABLE CROSS-EXAMINATIONS (Constable. 12s. 6d.), Edward Wilfrid Fordham, barrister of the Inner Temple, reveals many of its subtleties in a wide-ranging anthology which begins with excerpts from the trial of Charles I, includes such tit-bits as the Crippen, Archer-Shee, Druce and Vaquier cases, and concludes with the Lynskey Tribunal and the Belsen trial. Sir Travers Humphreys, who writes the Foreword, refers at some length to the celebrated Seddon case in 1912, showing how Rufus Isaacs, without raising his voice, without arguing with the witness, without interrupting an answer, with scarcely a leading question, took Seddon through the whole affair, inviting him to give his own explanation of every material matter. At the finish, writes Sir Travers, the great lawyer left the accused with his true character revealed as that of a hard-headed, clever, grasping and heartless individual, just the type of man, in fact, who might be capable of watching without pity the painful death of a victim. So much more important than the actual answers was the impression obtained and the atmosphere created. It is these kind of cross-examinations which Mr. Fordham emphasises. The result is a rewarding book, the product, no doubt, of much midnight oil. The author dedicates it to "My wife, who never cross-examines me."

The genius of F. Scott Fitzgerald, that tragic chronicler of the Jazz Age, the fabulous '20's in the United States, is not forgotten. Fitzgerald died in 1940, leaving behind him a handful of books belonging to the years of the "speak-easy," the gangster, the flapper, and wood alcohol, also a great deal of rubbish for the most part pot-boilers. The Grey Walls Press is now publishing a collected edition of Fitzgerald, *The Great Gatsby*, *Tender is the Night*, *This Side of Paradise*, and *The Beautiful and Damned* being among the novels already included. The latest addition to the series is BORROWED TIME (Grey Walls. 12s. 6d.), an anthology of the best of the short stories selected by Alan and Jennifer Ross. The selection is uneven, but much of it has the genuine Fitzgerald ring, reflecting the utter futility and emptiness which the author discovered in his age.

THE GENTLE ART OF CROSS-EXAMINATION

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That Russia has never sought, and will never seek, a general war, appears to be the verdict both of Edward Crankshaw in his RUSSIA BY DAYLIGHT (Michael Joseph. 15s.) and of Barbara Ward in POLICY FOR THE WEST (Allen and Unwin, Ltd. 12s. 6d.). Mr. Crankshaw is probably the more expert of the two writers upon Russian affairs, for he was attached to the British Military Mission in Moscow between 1941 and 1943 and knows many of the weaknesses of the Kremlin's position. Miss Ward, however, makes a thoughtful appraisement of Western Europe's political and economic position, and she indicates that an effective containment of Moscow's imperialism is a distinct possibility. Both books have considerable value at the present juncture and fully repay study, but both authors probably realise full well that their volumes are without qualities of permanence. These are the sort of books of which we have had a spate. They belong essentially to times which are out of joint.

All the County books—and what a wonderful series they make—have neat green backs with lettering in gold. They are well-printed and uniformly well illustrated. There all similarity between them tends to end. One feels that the General Editor of the series, Brian Vesey Fitzgerald, having made the proper obeisance to uniformity, has sought thereafter to find originally-minded writers who can cover the vast canvas of England as each area demands. The pattern of each book, it would seem, has been left very much in the hands of the author. The Supreme Commander, engaged in the multifarious duties at headquarters, has left his area commanders admirable scope. This impression gains ground if anything, after reading Oswald Harland's YORKSHIRE: NORTH RIDING (Robert Hale. 15s.), the latest addition to the County series. Mr. Harland, who was born in the village of Snainton, in the North Riding, in 1892, started to write satiric verse at the age of ten and, what was more important, developed the habit of wandering the countryside. He now surveys the wide Vale of Mowbray, the greatest of the Yorkshire dales, the Cleveland Hills, the coast from Redcar to Cayton, the historic city of York, the remote hills, and the sequestered villages. It is a wholly convincing picture of the region, and Mr. Harland has certainly given this remarkable part of the country remarkable treatment. We see the North Riding as a living organism.

Three volumes which take us adventuring far afield are Monica Campbell Martin's OUT IN THE MIDDAY SUN (Cassell. 12s. 6d.), Count Ahlefeldt-Bille's TAN DALLA (Routledge and Kegan Paul. 25s.), and Miriam MacMillan's I MARRIED AN EXPLORER (Hurst and Blackett. 15s.). Mrs. Martin's book is a charming account of life in the jungle outposts of the United Provinces and Bihar. Count Bille, has written the story of his experiences with the Danish-East African Scientific Expedition of 1947. Miriam MacMillan, wife of the celebrated Arctic voyager, Commander Donald MacMillan, has written a racy story of her experiences in her husband's ships.

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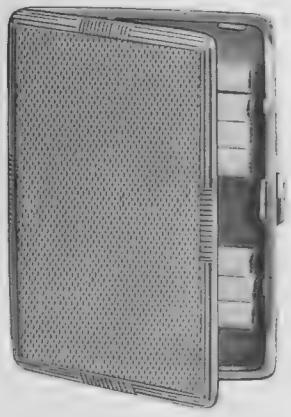

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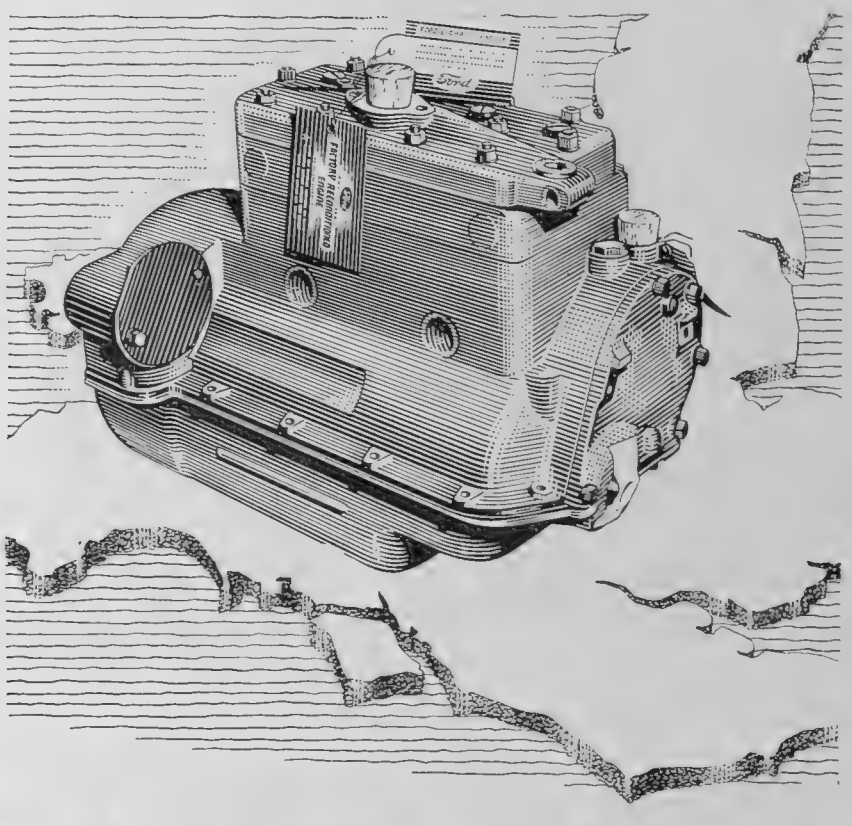

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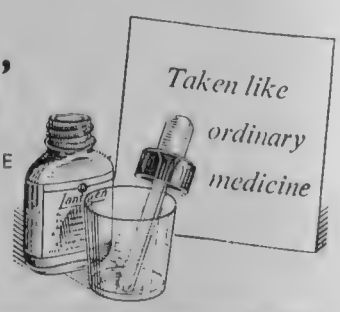

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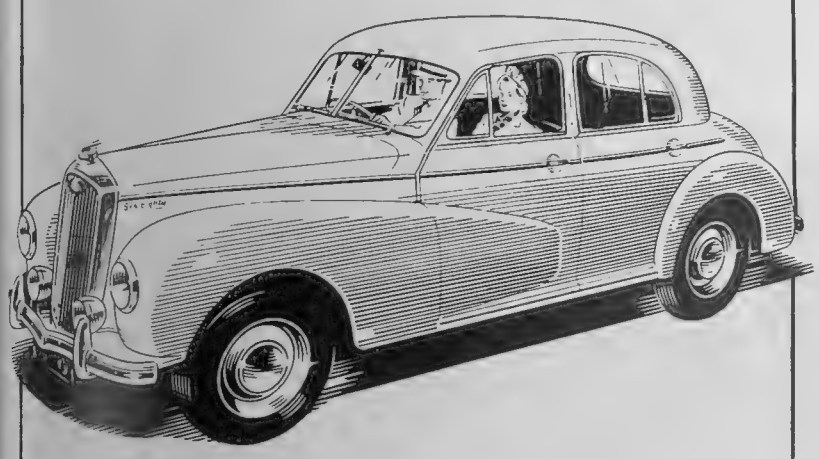

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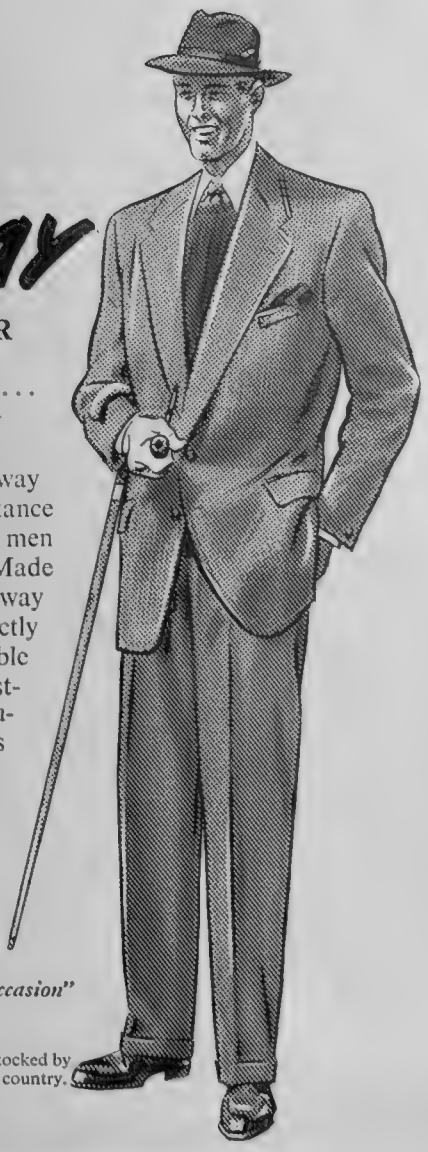

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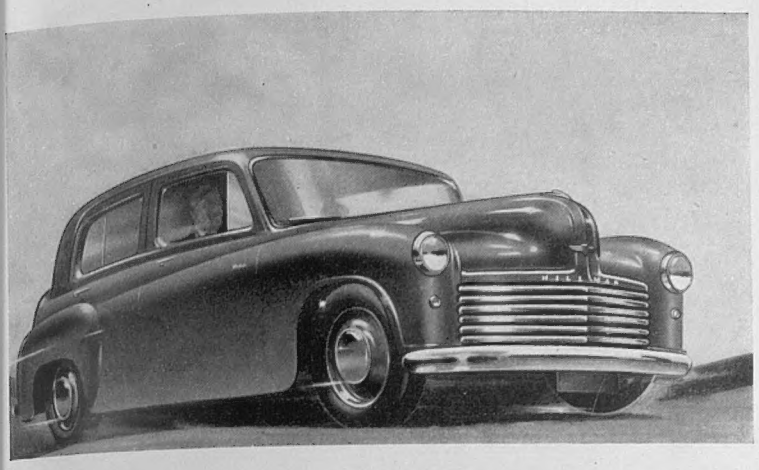

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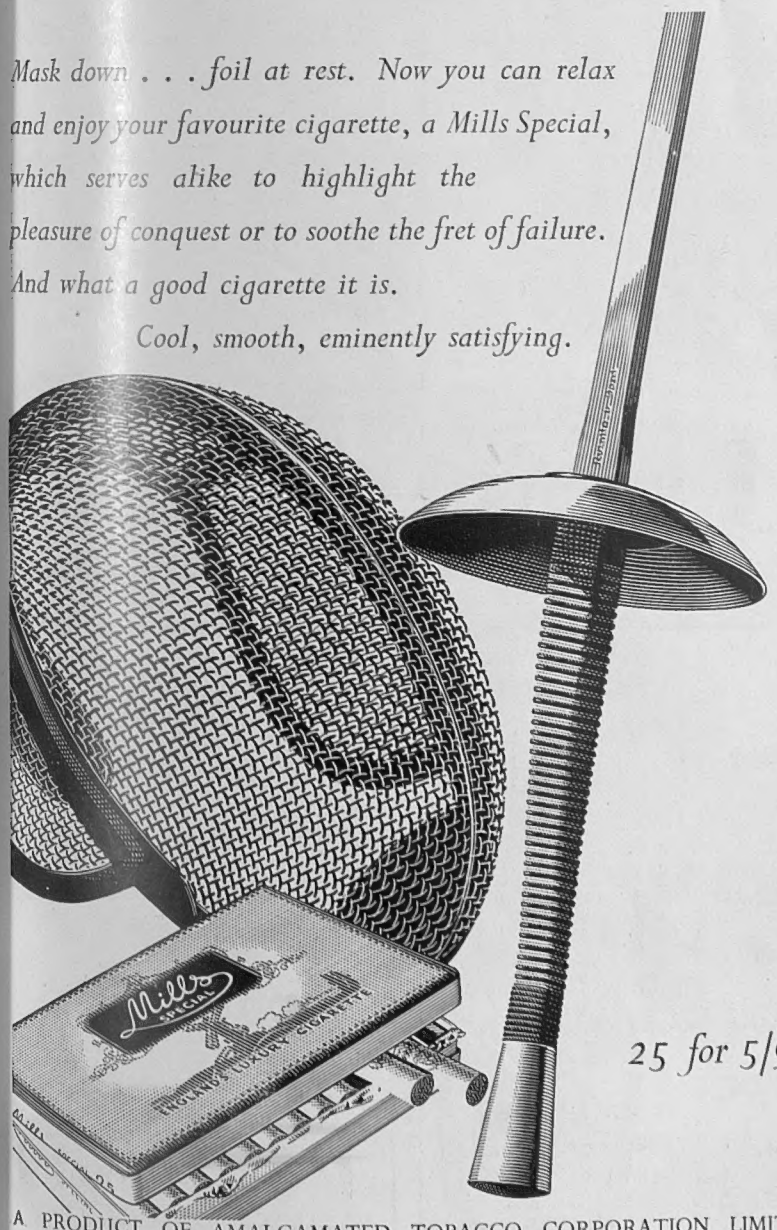

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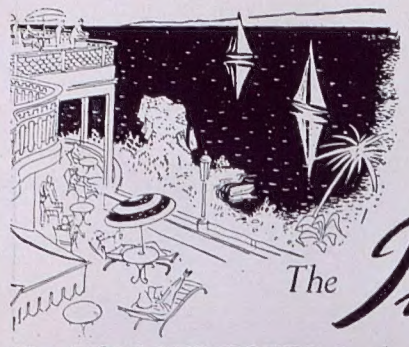

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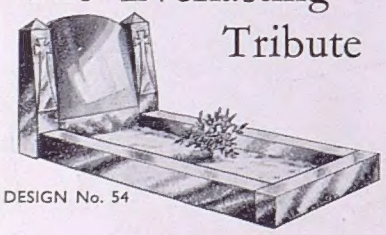

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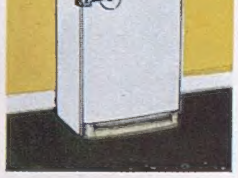

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Printed in England by The Illustrated London News and Sketch, Ltd., Milford Lane, London, W.C.2, and Published Weekly by Illustrated Newspapers, Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. Saturday, April 21, 1951. Entered as Second-Class Matter at the New York (N.Y.) Post Office, 1903.